

Ol. Amygd. Ang.  
S.A.P.

Ol. Anisi Ang.

Ol. Anisi, China  
Star

Ol. Anethi Ang.

Ol. Anthemidi  
Ang.

Ol. Aurantii Dulc.

Ol. Aurantii  
Amara

Ol. Bergamot. Se-  
lecta

Ol. Cajuputi

Ol. Carui Ang.

Ol. Carui Exot.

Ol. Caryophylli

Ol. Cinnamomi  
cort. ver.

Ol. Copaibæ Ang.

Ol. Coriandri Ang.

Ol. Cubebæ Ang.

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Glob.

Ol. Juniperi Ang.

Ol. Lavandulæ  
Mitch.

Ol. Lavandulæ  
Flor. Exot.

Ol. Limonis Se-  
lecta

Ol. Menth. Pip.  
Ang.

Ol. Menth. Pip.  
Exot.

Ol. Menth. Viridis

Ol. Myristicæ

Ol. Pimentæ

Ol. Pini Sylvestris

Ol. Rosmarini

Ol. Rutæ

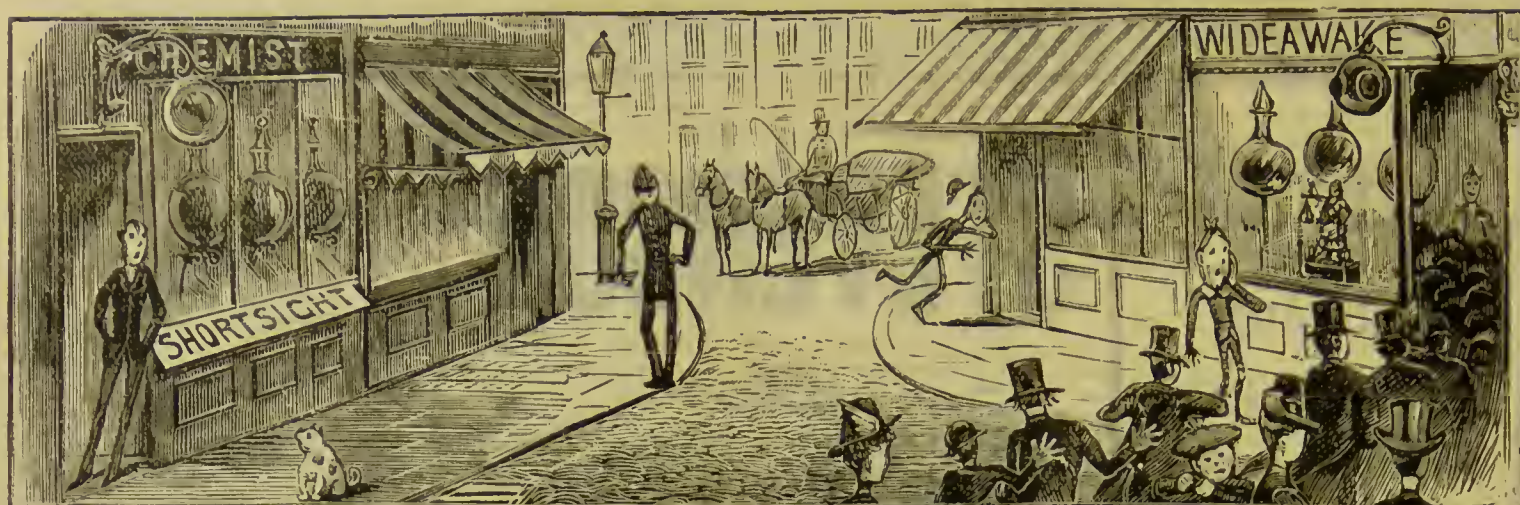
Ol. Sabinæ

Ol. Santali Flav.  
Ang.

Ol. Sinapis

**STANDARD WORKS, 95<sup>A</sup> SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON, S.E.  
AND 128 HOPE STREET, GLASGOW.**





Above represents two Chemists, Mr. Shortsight and Mr. Wideawake, the former being a type of those who will not move with the times, and fail to take advantage of chances offered them of increasing their trade, forgetting that times have changed, and that chemists must meet the public demand for novelty and attraction. Mr. Wideawake is wiser—he sees that the people must be attracted, and that to draw them to his shop, he must have something different from and better than his neighbours, and that novelty is the feature of the day. Another important point to remember is, that what you show in your window are articles of everyday use, suited to the season, and of first-class manufacture. Now, why does Mr. Wideawake, in above instance, draw a crowd to his pharmacy? Simply because he has something in his window to attract the eye. The figure you see in the illustration:

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Telling the public that the **"A I" BRAND MENTHOL CONES** far excels all others for Neuralgia, Headache, Rheumatism, &c., Shirley's Brand being admittedly the best, and having secured at Edinboro' Exhibition the Only Medal Awarded for these goods. Why do you read this advertisement? Because there is something to attract your eye. The same with the public; therefore by having an assortment of these Cones, and showing this charming figure, *Hundreds must be attracted to your shop who would otherwise pass by without entering.*

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**PARCEL C.**—PLAIN Boxwood and other styles, assorted: 4 doz. 6d.; 2 doz. 4d.; 2 doz. 4½d.; and 3 doz. 1s.; realising when sold, 77s. = 37s. on an outlay of 40s. = 92 per cent. profit.

**PARCEL E.**—Printed Boxwood, only to sell at 4d. and 6d. each: 4 doz. 4d. and 9 doz. 6d.; realising 70s. = 30s. on an outlay of 40s. = 75 per cent. profit.

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**PARCEL I.**—Menthol Cones and other preparations of Menthol, embracing 3½ doz. 6d., 2 doz. 4½d., 1 doz. 1s., and 1 doz. 4d. Cones, 1 doz. Menthol Cocaine Toothache Tubes, 1 doz. 7½d. Menthol Ointment, 1 doz. 3d. Menthol Snuff, and 1 doz. packets of Menthol Leaves, realising when sold, 68s. 6d. = 28s. on an outlay of 40s. = 70 per cent. profit.

N.B.—If above parcels are not suitable, Chemists can make up their own assortments.



**PARCEL B.**—All in PRINTED Boxwood Cases: 5 doz. 6d.; 3 doz. 1s.; 2 doz. 4d.; realising when sold 74s. = 34s. on an outlay of 40s. = 85 per cent. profit.

**PARCEL D.**—PRINTED Boxwood and other patterns, assorted: 4½ doz. 6d.; 3 doz. 1s.; 1 doz. 4d.; 1 doz. 3½d.; 1 doz. 4½d.; realising when sold, 75s. = 35s. on an outlay of 40s. = 87 per cent. profit.

**PARCEL F.**—Plain Boxwoods and other patterns, to retail from 2d. to 6d. each: 6 doz. 2d.; 4 doz. 3d.; 1 doz. 3½d.; 3 doz. 4d.; 1 doz. 4½d.; 4 doz. 6d.; realising 68s. = 28s. on an outlay of 40s. = 70 per cent. profit.

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Soap Makers

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SIZE, unscented

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1s.

„ all shapes, Washing or Shaving

1s. 6d.

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ditto

2s. 6d.

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GLYCERINE

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Per dozen  
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Dozen.

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24 NEWINGTON, LIVERPOOL.

Principal—Mr. J. S. WARD, Ph. Ch., F.C.S., &c.

### MINOR PASS LIST FOR JULY.

Mr. A. GOREON	Mr. G. M. SLEGGES
" H. K. JONES	" A. THOMSON
" J. PRICE	" F. WALKER
" T. E. RIDDLE	" D. T. WILKIE

Seven of these passed at their first attempt.

During the past Session 28 have passed the Minor from this School, 19 of them at their first attempt.

The Session commenced on September 1. Syllabus, Pass List, Fees, &c., free on application to the Principal.

"CONCILIO ET LABORE."

## THE MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY,

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ESTABLISHED 1877. MANCHESTER 1882.

Director—Mr. W. SPENCER TURNER, Pharm. Chem.  
Mr. CHARLES TURNER, F.C.S., Pharm. Chem.

At the October Examinations Seventeen Students from this School were examined, and the undernamed FOURTEEN passed:—

Mr. H. BANKS	Mr. G. H. BAXTER
" J. BIRCH	" J. CALVERLEY
" L. E. COOK	" J. GIFFORD
" J. HARRISON	" A. HULLAND
" T. HULME	" H. KNOTT
" W. OLDFIELD	" G. S. PERRETT
" J. RIDING	" J. J. SMITH

At the July Examinations THIRTEEN Students passed, and of these Twenty-seven only three or four had ever attended any other School.

The next Course will begin on January 5th. Full particulars are given in the copyright Prospectus, which will be sent free to any address on application.

T H O R O U G H.

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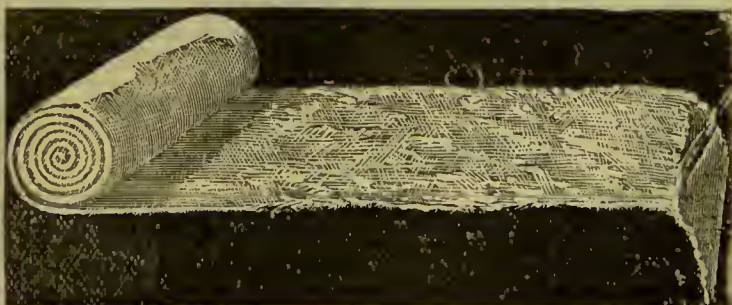
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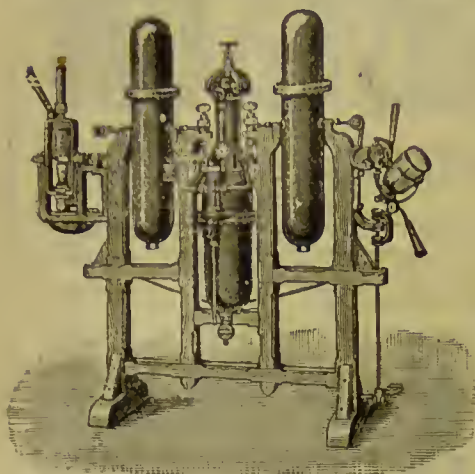
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CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 20 ALBERT GATE, MANCHESTER, 21st August, 1889.

GENTLEMEN,—At your request I have visited the works of Messrs. A. Lozé & Co., of Prescott Street and Tucbrook, Liverpool. I have inspected his patented Apparatus for producing Aërated Waters, and have analysed the Aërated drinks manufactured. The results of analysis quite justified the inferences which were drawn from a knowledge of the materials used. Thus, instead of using ordinary whiting (as the source of carbonic acid gas), which gives off small quantities of offensive gases when acted upon with acid, Mr. Lozé uses one of the pure soluble bicarbonates of either Potash or Soda; the use of this salt enables the apparatus to be much simplified in form, as no gas washer is required, but the carbonic acid gas may be led at once into the liquid in the Saturating Cylinders. The Aërated drinks produced are of very high quality, both as to purity and as to Aëration, and the apparatus possesses the merit of extreme simplicity and efficiency.—Faithfully yours,  
G. ESTCOURT, F.I.C., F.I.

Messrs. A. LOZÉ, & CO., LIMITED.

DITTON, 10th April, 1890.

Dear Mr. Lozé,—I am pleased to inform you that I have been able to work the Machine sold to me by you without previous knowledge. With your patent Turnover I can bottle Patent Stoppers at the rate of two dozen per minute. Syphons and Corked Bottles I can fill much quicker than what you advertise the Machine to do.

The Aërated Waters produced have been sampled by a number of gentlemen, and pronounced by them to be of a most excellent quality.—Wishing you every success, I remain, yours truly,  
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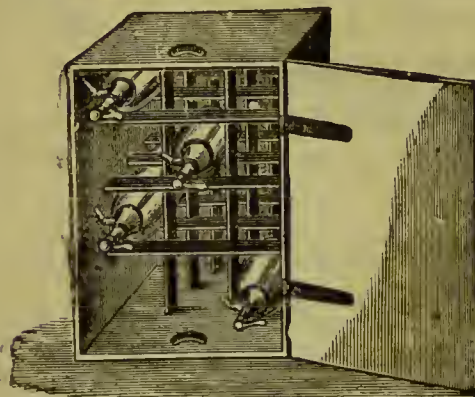
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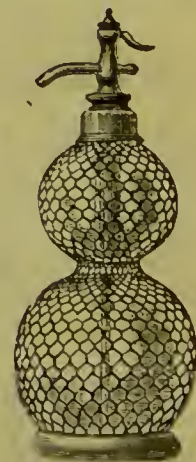
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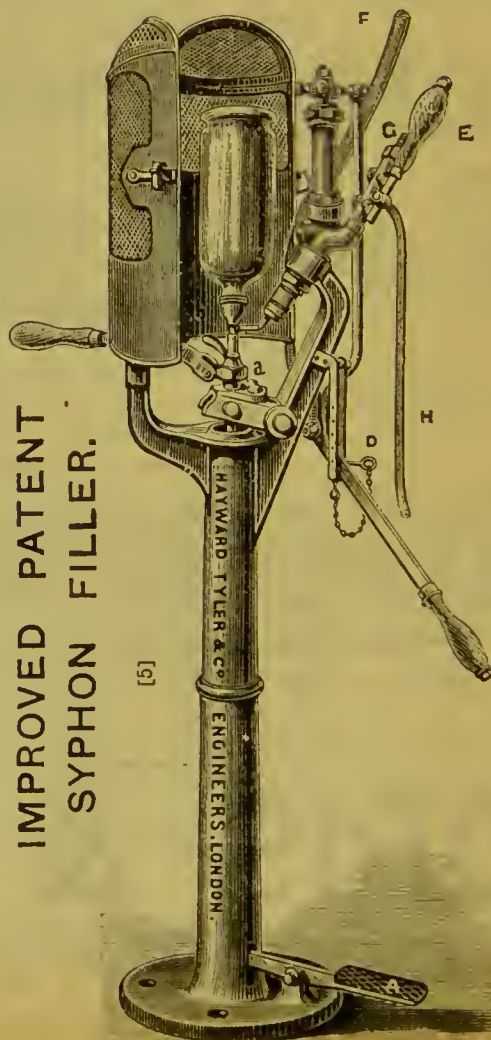
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# The Chemist and Druggist

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Businesses Wanted.  
Businesses for Disposal.  
Premises to Let.  
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, NOV. 8, 1890.

Partnerships.  
Situations Vacant.  
Situations Wanted.  
Miscellaneous.

This Supplement will be given free to any Chemist and Druggist or Assistant who will call for it at 42 Cannon Street on Friday afternoon, or will be posted on Fridays to any one who sends an addressed postal wrapper.

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### IMPORTANT.

THE CIRCULATION of this Issue of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" SUPPLEMENT amounts to **12,850 COPIES**, distributed to as many Chemists and Druggists in Business. This is the Largest and Most Influential Circulation of any Medium addressing the Drug Trade, and for that reason Chemists and their Assistants should not fail to advertise their wants in it. Advertisements for this Supplement should be sent by Thursday of each week, although we can receive them by first post on Friday mornings.

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The Specification, Form of Tender, and other particulars may be obtained on application to the Chemist of the Council, at the Office, 40 Craven Street, W.C., until Saturday, the 22nd November, 1890. Tenders must be addressed to the Clerk of the London County Council, Spring Gardens, London, S.W., endorsed "Tenders for Manganate" and be sent in not later than 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 24th November, 1890.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.  
Spring Gardens, S.W. H. DE LA HOOKE,  
3rd November, 1890. Clerk of the Council.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND OTHERS.

**THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL** is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of 1,000 tons of Sulphuric Acid. Deliveries to be made in bulk at the Northern and Southern Outfalls, and in Carboys to Stations within the Metropolis, commencing about the 1st May next. Persons tendering will be required to declare in their Tender that they pay such rates of wages and observe such hours of labour as are generally accepted as fair in the trade.

The Specification, Form of Tender, and other particulars may be obtained on application to the Chemist of the Council, at the Office, 40 Craven Street, W.C., until Saturday, the 22nd November, 1890. Tenders must be addressed to the Clerk of the London County Council, Spring Gardens, London, S.W., endorsed "Tender for Sulphuric Acid," and be sent in not later than 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 24th November, 1890.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.  
Spring Gardens, H. DE LA HOOKE,  
3rd November, 1890. Clerk of the Council.

## BATH.

**FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL.**—The old-established Business (dating from 1786) of Knight & Davies, 15 Old Bond Street, Bath, lately carried on under the style of "Davies & Hillier," together with a branch establishment at No. 1 Elm Place, Bath, in the centre of a good and increasing residential neighbourhood. The business is one of the best in the West of England, and has a very valuable and high-class connection, the returns for the two years ending last March being at the rate of about £2,500 per annum. The premises are held, as to No. 15 Old Bond Street, under lease expiring on the 25th day of December, 1897, at a rent of £210 per annum, and as to No. 1 Elm Place, under lease expiring on the 25th day of March, 1894, at a rent of £30 per annum. Tenders for Goodwill and Leases marked "Tender for Davies & Hillier's Business" will be received by the Trustee up to twelve o'clock on Friday, the 14th day of November next. The purchaser will be required to take over the Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture and Utensils in Trade, by valuation in the usual way, and will have the option of purchasing the Book Debts in the same manner. Forms of Tender, Orders to View, and further information, may be obtained of the Trustee, Mr. Henry Butler, Chartered Accountant, 35 Milsom Street, Bath. The Trustee does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

35 Milsom Street, Bath,  
October 29th, 1890.

## SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**WANTED**, an active Junior Assistant. State age, height, and salary. Milne, Torquay.

**TRAVELLER** wanted on commission, having a connection amongst drapers and grocers. Black, Chemist, Sydenham.

**JOHN BARKER & CO.**, Kensington High Street, W., requires a smart Counterman, also a qualified Dispenser; close on Saturdays at 2 o'clock, other evenings 7 o'clock.

**WANTED** a Junior hand at Wholesale Wet Counter; good character and references indispensable. Apply, W. W. Flood & Co., 206 and 208 Borough High Street, S.E.

**WANTED**, Junior Clerk in City Drug Merchant's Office; commencing salary £50. Address, "Swiftsure," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**TRAVELLER**, wanted, calling upon mineral water manufacturers, confectioners, and brewers for an Established Essence house, on commission. Apply Manager, Wilton Works Co., Bradford.

**FRANCE.**—An Assistant; qualified; well up in his business; knowledge of French necessary; not under 25 years of age. Apply to W. R., care of Heaton, Squire & Francis, 38 Southwark Street, S.E.

**PILL-CUTTING** and Rolling (not Coating) by Hand.—Required, a Youth who has some experience; state salary and full particulars, to "Pills," care of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., E.C.

**INDOOR** Senior of gentlemanly appearance and address and energetic business habits, accustomed to country trade; thoroughly trustworthy; of references indispensable; abstainer preferred; applications unanswered within 3 days declined. Apply, stating age, height, references, salary required, when disengaged, &c., to Fleming, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Wolverhampton.

**THOMPSON**, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Putney, S.W., requires Junior Assistant or good Improver immediately.

**HUGHES, BECKWITH & CO. (LIM.)**, Stourbridge, require immediately energetic Assistant, about 24 years old; indoors. State full particulars, and enclose carte (to be returned).

**WANTED**, by end of November, a qualified Assistant, about 23; must be a good Dispenser. Send full particulars and photo (to be returned) to B. Allen, 125 Hampton Road, Redland, Bristol.

**JUNIOR** Assistant; about 20; indoors. Apply, stating full particulars as to experience, age, height, salary required, and references, W. E. Hill, late Tomlinson & Hayward, High Street, Lincoln.

**WHOLESALE.**—A strong Boy wanted; one who has been engaged in the Laboratory preferred. Apply, or address, R. Martin & Co., 24 Farringdon Road, E.C. A vacancy also occurs for an Outdoor Apprentice.

**A QUALIFIED** Assistant; indoors; about 26 years of age; a good man treated liberally. Apply, with usual particulars, enclosing carte (to be returned), to W. Toogood Frost, 2 Eltham Road, Blackheath, S.E.

**AN** active, trustworthy Junior Assistant of good address; accustomed to Retail and Prescribing, and able to Extract Teeth. Apply, J. D. Pidgeon, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 6 Lewisham High Road, New Cross, S.E.

**MANAGER** wanted, to take charge of Country Branch, with unfurnished house; must be qualified, married, and able to give highest references. Give full particulars, and send with photograph, to Nuttall & Mason, Norwich.

**MANAGER** wanted for Branch; must be of good appearance, and a good salesman; for a suitable man a good salary will be given; the best references required. Address, Mr. G. S. Bontall, 52 Marchmont Street, W.C.

**WANTED**, a steady and thoroughly reliable Junior (indoors) for a Mixed Retail business; from two to three hours daily allowed for study. Apply, stating age, reference, and salary required, to J. A. Melton, Morley, near Leeds.

**AGENT** wanted by a German house; must be thoroughly acquainted with the Home and especially Export trade in Vinegar, Essences, Acid, Acetic, Glacial, Methylalcohol, &c. Apply by letter to H. 5810, care of Rudolf Mosse, Cologne.

**IMMEDIATELY.**—Junior Assistant; indoors; a competent Dispenser; accustomed to a good class business; easy hours; good references indispensable. State age, height, salary required, and full particulars, to Fisher, Pharm. Chemist, Newark.

**IMMEDIATELY.**—Junior or Improver; indoor; in a country business where two are kept; one accustomed to Post Office duties preferred. State age, reference, and salary required (enclose photo, if convenient), Watson, Chemist, Caistor, Lincolnshire.

**A GOOD** Junior wanted, of gentlemanly appearance, also an Apprentice, in light Retail and Dispensing business; state usual particulars, and enclose photo, which will be returned, to Chas. Thompson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

**QUALIFIED** and competent Assistant wanted at once in Mixed country business, with Dispensing and Prescribing, from 4 to 6 weeks, to take charge during absence; extractor preferred; references wanted. (Next, Chemist, Brentwood, Essex.

**WANTED**, an Assistant or Junior, who has passed Preliminary (indoors), for General trade; must be a good dispenser, and reliable; easy hours; no Sunday duty; apprentice kept. Apply, stating salary required and when at liberty, to R. H. Kearnes, M.P.S., Bilston.

**COMPETENT** Assistant; out or indoors; able to take charge, when necessary, of light Drug and Prescribing Business; age 23-25; applications not answered by 11th declined with thanks. State particulars to "Rhe," Messrs. Hodgkinson & Co., 101, Whitecross Street, E.C.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant for first-class Dispensing and Surgeon's Retail; a progressive salary and permanency for a good business man; short hours, and no Sunday work; indoors; to live on business premises. Philip Harris & Co., Limited, Wholesale Chemists, Birmingham.

**EVELINA** Hospital for Sick Children, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.—Dispenser wanted; Minor qualification necessary; hours 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.; salary £70. Applications, with testimonials, addressed to the Committee of Management at the hospital, to be sent in on or before Tuesday, 18th inst.

**ENERGETIC** Assistant required at once; one used to making stock preparations on a large scale, or laboratory work preferred; commencing salary 35s. per week, outdoors; no Sunday or night duty; hours 8 to 8. Apply to the Chemist, Harrod's Stores, Limited, 101, 103, 105, Brompton, Road, S.W.

**WANTED**, an Assistant; qualified; not over 30; competent dispenser, and well up in tooth extraction; for a good class Country Business; references must bear strictest investigation. Apply, with full particulars and photo, if convenient, to "Snave," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**JUNIOR** Assistant wanted for the Wet Counter at a Wholesale Chemist and Druggist's; Minor qualification and some previous knowledge of the work preferred. Apply by letter only, stating age (about 18), salary required, and previous experience, to Y., care of Wm. Dawson & Sons, 121 Cannon Street, City, E.C.

**WANTED**, Qualified Assistant, of gentlemanly appearance, and energetic business habits, in good class Retail and Dispensing business, near Liverpool; thoroughly trustworthy; preference given to one able to extract teeth. Apply, stating age, height, references, and salary required, with photo, to "Optimus," c/o Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.



## SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

- A**S Improver; London or suburbs. T. P., 69 St. James's Road, Croydon
- J**UNIOR: 22; 5 years' town and country experience. 14 Church Street, Bangor.
- E**NGAGEMENT during the remainder of the year; Minor. S. N. A., Athenium, Bath.
- A**SSISTANT, 6A years' experience; good references. J. H., 46 Waterworks Street, Hull.
- W**ANTED. Situation as Chemist's Porter. References to Wise, Chemist, St. Neot's.
- E**VENING Work wanted, from 4.30; also Sunday. "Chemist," 13 Newington Causeway, S.E.
- A**SSISTANT; outdoors preferred; aged 24; good experience. E. H., 61 Northgate Street, Chester.
- F**RENCH Assistant wishes to learn English practice. Audoux, 18 Westbourne Villas, Brighton
- M**ANAGER: 9 years' good experience; permanency preferred. "Minor," 39 Oxford Street, Ipswich.
- A**S Assistant (outdoor); age 29; height 5 ft. 10 in.; good bookkeeper. R., 268 King's Road, Chelsea, London.
- F**EW hours' Dispensing wanted daily; experienced. "Student," 25 Albert Street, Kennington Park Road.
- L**OCUM-TENENS: disengaged Thursday; qualified. "Æsoulap," Fardon & Co., Maidstone. Good references.
- I**MPROVER, or Junior; aged 19; tall; 3 years' experience; disengaged. T. H., 34 Jervoise Street, West Bromwich.
- A**S Locum-Tenens or any capacity: 25 years' experience; excellent references. R. G., 11 Ivy Lane, Brockley, S.E.
- L**OCUM-TENENS: experienced; disengaged; good Dispenser and Prescriber. "Extractor," 4 Dalston Lane, N.E.
- D**ISPENSER (24), 9 years' experience; Chemist or Surgeon; disengaged. Chemist, Congreve Street, Birmingham.
- J**UNIOR or Improver; 20; good-class Dispensing business; London preferred. "Canella," 70 Wellington Road, Dudley.
- C**HEMIST'S Assistant.—Dispensing wanted for few hours per day in Edinburgh: aged 23; tall. D., Advertiser Office Hawick.
- A**S Junior in good Dispensing Business; 4 years' experience; height 5 ft. 10 in.; disengaged. Hanson, Cressington, Liverpool.
- D**ISPENSER and Salesman, or Clerk; aged 30; fluent French; good references. "Radic," 7 Fitzroy Court, Tottenham Court Road.
- A**SSISTANT. Qualified; 16 years' varied experience; age 31; town or country. "Chemist," 19 Colchester Street, South Rotherham.
- A**SSISTANT or Manager; unqualified; aged 28; excellent Prescriber, Dispenser, and good Counterman. R., Sea View House, Sandgate.
- F**RENCHMAN desires engagement in English Pharmacy; excellent references; salary moderate. D. D., 45 Dean Street, Soho Square.
- J**UNIOR: 7 years' experience; aged 23; salary £30; London practice wanted; quick dispenser; disengaged. 27 Lincoln Road, Newcastle.
- D**ISPENSER or Assistant: 28; varied experience; Apothecaries' Hall qualification. "Chemist," 13 Church Street, Camberwell, London, S.E.
- W**ANTED, situation as Junior or Improver in or near London; 3 years' experience; aged 18. A. H. M., 24 Crondace Road, Fulham, S.W.
- M**ASON. Chemist's Temporary Manager, 83 Walton Well Road; Oxford; disengaged until the 24th December; terms moderate; good references.
- D**ISPENSER, &c., to Surgeon; experienced; good references; 23; tall; disengaged. Apply, "Surgery," care of Wadsworth, Chemist, New Street, Huddersfield.
- M**R. S. SMITH, Bristol, takes Confidential Management during absence or illness, or Branch; varied experience. 6 Shaftesbury Terrace, Ashley Road.
- T**RAVELLER: 12 years' connection Chemists, Doctors, Veterinary Surgeons; Liverpool district; desires to represent good firm. "Chemist," 22 St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
- T**RAVELLER.—Wanted by an experienced man, Situation as Traveller to the Drug and Drysaltery trade. Address, H. O., c/o Messrs. Needham & Co., Chemists, Batley, Yorkshire.
- L**OCUM-TENENS or Temporary Manager; country preferred; qualified, competent, steady, and reliable; highest references. "Extractor," 86 Florence Road, London, S.E.
- W**HOLESALE.—An experienced Pharmacist, having good business, and analytical qualifications, desires an appointment. F. J. C., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**A**DVERTISER desires a situation as Manager, or any responsible position; experienced; excellent references. "Minor," 85 Great George Street, Leeds.

**A**SSISTANT, qualified, considered of good address, seeks immediate engagement, with or without view to purchase; Yorkshire or Lancashire preferred. "Chemist," 19 Lancaster Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**W**HOLESALE.—As Wet Counterman or position of trust in a London house; over 8 years' Wholesale besides Retail experience; highest references; disengaged. R. B., 3 Lysander Grove, Upper Holloway.

**G**ENTLEMAN (27) wishes for situation with Chemist and Dentist; knowledge of Mechanical Dentistry, and five years' experience in Drug trade; good address, and excellent references; permanency. Sturt, Leeds Road, Dewsbury.

**P**ART-TIME Assistant in Shop or Surgery in Manchester, Liverpool, or London; to attend classes; Dispenser and Extractor; aged 22; tall; first-class references; disengaged early in December. X., care of Mr. Martlew, 11 Standishgate, Wigan.

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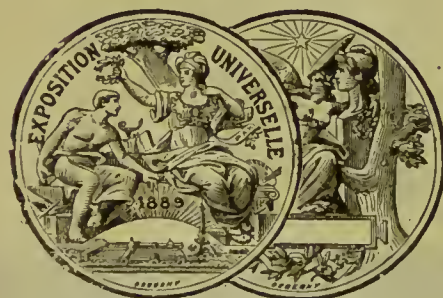
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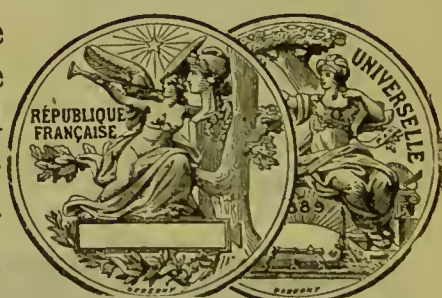
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(As per T. H. Pharmacopœia.)

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PROPRIETARY LOZENGES CAREFULLY PREPARED, STAMPED, AND CUT TO ANY SIZE OR SHAPE.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

E. C. RICH COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents, United States,  
AND  
MR. THOMAS LAKEMAN, 34 Pitt Street, Sydney, for Australia.



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<b>APERT &amp; MINERALS</b> Apollinaris Co. Barnett and Foster Chemlete's Astringent Waters Association. Ellis & Son (Ruthin) Franz, Joseph, Co. Haseall and Co. (Citric Acid Phospho) Hay, W. Idrie and Co. Kimmond and Co. Jewebury and Brown Mills and Co. (Bourne) Schacht, W., and Co. Taylor, T. and F. J. [See GINGER ALE.]	<b>AROMATICA</b> May and Baker. White, A., and Son Woolley, Sons and Co.	<b>BAKING POWDER</b> Goodall, Backhouse & Co.	<b>BLOOD MIXTURE</b> Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Co.	<b>CAPSULES</b> (METALLIC) Bells and Co. Brooks, Peel and Co. Mellin, O. (Machine) Sanders, H. G., and Son
<b>DITTO PLANT</b> [See SYMPHONS and ESEKONOM.] Barnett and Foster Bratby and Hinchliffe (Ld.) Gueret Freres Lozé, A., and Co. Tyler, Hayward, and Co	<b>AGENCIES ABROAD</b> Acard, Ed. Anetralian Drug Co. Boleys Cooking and Co. (Japan) Felton, Grimwade and Co. (Melbourne) Fougere and Co. (New York) Kemphorne, Prosser & Co. N.Y. Lennon, B. G., and Co. Levy, Jules Norris, Zahn and Co. Penke, Allen and Co. Prosser, Taylor and Co. Roberts (Paris, &c.) Roake, Tompelt and Co. (Mel- bourne) Sharland and Co. Soul, W. H., and Co.	<b>BICARB. SODA</b> Brunner, Mond and Co., Lim. Howards and Sons May and Baker	<b>BOTTLE CAPPING</b> Beach, J., and Sons	<b>CAPSULES</b> Denoual, J. (Medicinal) Duncan, Flockhart and Evans, Sons and Co. Fournier, Bon and Co. Hooper, B., and Co.
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				<b>CEMENT</b> Kay Bros. (Lim)
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Lorenz, H.  
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Morris and Callard  
Moss and Co.  
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Wright, Layman and Umney  
Zimmermann, A. and M.

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Fentiman & Co.  
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May and Baker  
Stevenson and Howell  
Symes and Co.  
Tombarel Freres  
Treatt, R. O.  
Warwick Brothers  
Wright, Layman and Umney  
Vost, G., and Co.

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Howards and Son  
May and Baker  
Robbins, J., and Co.  
White, A., and Sons  
Woolley, Sons and Co.  
Wright, Layman and Umney

**EXTRACTS, FLUID**

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Burgoyne, Burdidge and Co.  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson  
Hearon, Squire and Francis  
Hooper, B., and Co.  
Moss and Co.  
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Bovril (Limited)  
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Fuerst Bros.  
Price's Candle Co.

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Hearon, Squire and Francis  
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Kerfoot, T.  
Wright, Layman and Umney

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Deutschmann & Woroneicki  
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Levermore Aug., and Co.

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Fellowe  
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Toogood, W.

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Duncan, Flockhart and Co.

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Tyrer, P.

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Wenham, The, Co. (Lim.)

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**LEACHES**

Fitch and Nottingham

**LINT**

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Newsome, O.  
Robinson and Sons  
Seabury and Johnson

**LIME JUICE**

Idris and Co.

**LITHIA**

Bilant  
Fuerst Bros.

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Allen and Hanburys  
Blyton, Astley and Co.  
Gibson, R., and Sons (Mandis)  
Hill and Son  
Kerfoot, T.  
Fassall, J.  
Kaiman and Co.  
Randall and Son  
Warwick Bros.

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Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.  
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Goodall, E. F.  
McFerran, J. A.  
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Palau and Co.  
Werner and Pfleiderer

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Andres, Oscar, and Co.  
Bush, W., Son and Co.  
Dunneford  
Hearn, T. and W. (Oleinsed)  
Hill and Sons, A. S.  
Kerfoot, T. (Ostrate)  
Murray, Sir James, and Son  
Quelch, H. O.  
Southwell, C. and Co. (Ostrate)

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(Kiepler's)  
Hearon, Squire and Francis  
Reade Bros. and Co. (Biscuits)  
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Marx, M. and E.

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Day and Sons (Veterinary)

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Shirley, Proprietor  
Cooking and Co.  
Hockin, Wilson and Co.  
Tyrer, P.

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Howards and Sons  
May and Baker

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Burroughs, J.  
Harvey, J. & W., and Co.  
Jones and Co.  
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Smith, S., and Co.

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Perken, Son and Bayment

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Gardner, W.  
Werner and Pfleiderer

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Smith, T. and H.

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Chesebrough (Vaseline)  
Filce, E.  
Grindley & Co. (Petroleum Jelly)

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Perken, Son and Bayment  
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Fuerst Bros.  
Treatt, E. C.

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Stolt, S., and Co.

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Kuhn, B.

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Atkinson and Barber (Infant Preserv)  
Barclay and Sons (Limited)  
Beecham, T. (Pills)  
Crouch, F. B.  
Edwards and Son  
Evans, Lescher and Webb  
Fennitt's (Powders)  
Filce, E.  
Globe Chemical Co.  
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.  
Guy's Tonic  
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)  
Lator (Phosphodyne, &c.)  
Lincoln (Clarke's Mix.)  
May Roberts and Co.  
Newbery and Sons  
Radam's Microbe Killer Co. (Lim.)  
Roberts and Co. (Forelani)  
Sequah (Limited)  
Sutton, W., and Co.  
Thompson, Walters, Hole and Co. (Lim.)  
Vogeler, The O. A. Co.  
Wilcox and Co.  
Wilford and Co.  
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NOVEMBER 8TH.

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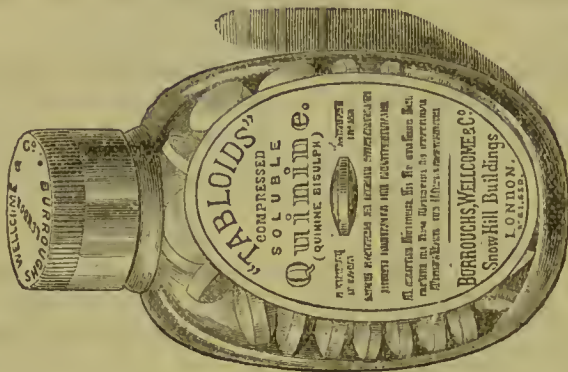
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THE PHARMACOPEIA ADDENDUM will be published at the end of the month. The committee completed its labours several weeks ago, and the General Medical Council will meet a fortnight or three weeks hence to approve of the addendum. We understand that there is little in it of a startling character. The Pharmaceutical Council, it will be seen, had the matter before them on Wednesday.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE will have to look after the Council rather closely in the immediate future. The Council has unanimously approved of a suggestion made by Mr. Schacht to hold a meeting of the members and of the trade once a year in a provincial town, following Conference lines, *minus* the science and *plus* politics and trade matters. As the Conference is worked to a large extent by officers and office-bearers of the Society (there are ten now on the Conference executive, and two ex-officers out of twenty), it is possible that there may be no conflict; but that is a matter which will require the gravest consideration.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL, at its meeting on Wednesday, approved of a new list of provincial local secretaries, which we reproduce in our report of the Council meeting. At the same time Truro was taken off the list of Preliminary examination centres, Penzance and Plymouth were put on, also Aberystwith.

THE PHARMACY BILL AND COMPANY PHARMACY.—The demand that the new Pharmacy Bill shall contain a clause formally claiming that companies shall not have the right to trade as "chemists and druggists" is growing in volume. Mr. Carteighe has evidently made a momentary impression by his representation that the clause granting special exemption, under certain conditions, to executors is not compatible with such a claim. But we are convinced this will be found to be a fragile argument on consideration.

THE UNITED ALKALI CO. (LIMITED).—This is the title under which the long-expected chemical union has now been registered by a Liverpool firm of solicitors. The capital of the concern is 6,000,000*l.*, half in preference and half in ordinary shares of 10*l.* each. The first subscribers comprise the following, nearly all well known in the chemical trade:—J. Brock, Widnes; H. Gaskell, Widnes; J. K. Huntley, Flint; C. Wigg, Liverpool; J. H. Dennis, Liverpool; A. W. Allhusen, Gateshead; J. E. Davidson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; G. E. Barlow, Widnes; J. C. Stevenson, M.P., South Shields; J. Tennant, Saltwell, Gateshead; G. L. Wigg, Runcorn; P. J. Worsley, Bristol; J. A. E. Rayner, St. Helen's; E. K. Muspratt, Dale Street, Liverpool; W. J. Menzies, St. Helen's; H. Gaskell, jun., Widnes; R. Shaw, Widnes. The company permits itself the luxury, in addition to its ordinary directors, of one honorary president (Sir Charles Tennant) and four honorary vice-presidents, Sir E. Sullivan, and Messrs. H. Gaskell, J. K. Huntley, and J. H. Dennis. The qualification of each of these officers is holding 5,000*l.* shares in the company. Besides the honorary officers, who are directors *ex officio*, the board is to consist of from nine to twenty directors, the first being: Messrs. John Brock, chairman; Chas. Wigg, and J. C. Stevenson, M.P., vice-chairmen; Thos. Alexander, Glasgow; A. Allhusen, C. E. Barlow, E. Baxter, J. E. Davidson, H. Gaskell, jun., Jas. Gaskell, W. J. Menzies, E. K. Muspratt, G. Pilkington, J. A. E. Rayner, R. Shaw, James Tennant, G. L. Wigg, and P. J. Worsley. Their qualification is 1,000*l.* The remuneration of the chairman is 2,500*l.*, with a further 500*l.* after 8-per-cent. dividend on the ordinary shares; that of each of the other directors is 400*l.*, one half of which shall be paid irrespective of the number of attendances at board meetings, and the remainder to be decided at the end of the year according to the number of their respective attendances. The objects of the company are described as follows:—To carry on business as manufacturers of chemical products and drugs of all kinds and in all branches of such business; as colliery-owners and rock-salt proprietors, miners, brine-owners, and white salt manufacturers; as dyers, drysalers, and manufacturers of dyes, stains, colours, varnishes, paints, and pigments; as manufacturers of manure, soap, paper-pulp, paper grass, bricks, pottery, terra-cotta, and sanitary and disinfecting preparations, coke, cement, and artificial stone; as waterproofers, and indiarubber and leather manufacturers; as millwrights, makers of locomotive-engines, waggons, and rolling-stock, stone and limestone quarry proprietors, lime-burners, owners of mines of all descriptions, and winners and workers of minerals and mineral oils, and the business of preparing mineral substances for sale or for treatment in manufacturing processes; as metallurgists in all branches; to manufacture and supply gas to the property of the company or the neighbourhood, and, in connection therewith, to carry on the business of a gasworks company; to carry on any business directly or indirectly connected with the generation, accumulation, distribution, supply, or application of electricity.

ADVERTISEMENTS of situations vacant and wanted, businesses for disposal, &c., will be received by us up till the first post on Friday morning.





**GLYCERINE FOR THE COUNTY COUNCIL.**—At its meeting on Tuesday it was reported to the London County Council that one of its committees had authorised the obtaining of forty gallons of glycerine for the Barking Precipitation Works at a cost of 25*l*.

**A SMOKING CONCERT** (the second of the series), under the auspices of Barclay & Sons' Cricket Club, was held at the Albion Hotel, Ludgate Circus, on October 31. An excellent programme, as usual, was provided, and thoroughly enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience, composed chiefly of gentlemen connected with the trade and other friends of the club. The chair was occupied by Mr. G. R. Barclay, with Mr. A. E. Barclay in the vice-chair.

**MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co.'s** increasing business has caused them to take a forty-nine years' lease of the large building of seven floors on Holborn Viaduct, adjoining the Snow Hill Buildings, now used entirely for their general offices and printing department. These two buildings will be connected, the packing and warehouse department being removed from Snow Hill Buildings to their warehouses in Hosier Lane, E.C., Southwark Wharf, S.E., and to their extensive works at Dartford, Kent.

**THE WESTERN CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION (OF LONDON)** has now reached a membership of about seventy. A special meeting was held on Wednesday evening at Browning's Restaurant, Spring Street, Paddington, to consider and discuss the proposed Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill. Nearly forty gentlemen were present, but a proportion of these came from the North-western, the South western, and the Central Western districts. Mr. H. Long was in the chair. Mr. F. Andrews, the honorary secretary, read the clauses of the Bill one after another. When the seventh clause came under discussion the question of company pharmacy was raised, and several speakers intimated a desire that this should be dealt with in the Bill. Mr. Andrews quoted the "widow's clause" as probably fatal to any such action, but there appeared to be a general concurrence in the opinion that if that was so the "widow's clause" had better go. Ultimately a proposition agreeing with the Bill was moved and seconded, and languidly assented to.

**PROSECUTION UNDER WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.**—At a special session of the St. Pancras justices on October 29, a chemist and druggist, carrying on business at Highgate Road, N.W., was summoned by the London County Council for having defective scales. The inspector stated that the defendant's scales were one-half grain out of the balance. He did not impute fraud, and believed that the defect was due to wear, yet it was an offence which could not be overlooked. The scales of many chemists in his district were defective, and the bench would be troubled with other cases—some of which were more serious—at the next sessions. In several instances he found the defect against the vendors. The consequences of a defect of this kind in the scales might be most serious, and it would be necessary to again visit systematically the shops of all the chemists in his district. The chairman said the bench agreed with the inspector that the point of absolute correctness in the scales of chemists was of vital importance, and that offences of this kind, notwithstanding that there was no attempt at fraud, could not be overlooked. The danger was a real one. In the case before them the bench inflicted a fine of 10*s*. They also decided, in the exercise of their right, to confiscate the scales.

**NORTH-WESTERN CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting, convened for the discussion of trade interests of chemists, and of the desirability of forming a North-western Chemists' Association, was held, on October 30, at the residence of Mr. H. Hyne, West End-lane. The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. Bindloss, Bevan, Bowen, Davidson, Hall, Holding, Humphreys, Hyne, Hyslop, Long, Morrison, Parkes, Pettinger, Pinchen, and Tebbutt. Mr. H. Long, of

Paddington (president of the Western Chemists' Association), was voted to the chair, and recommended the formation of an association. The one with which he was connected, he said, now had a membership of over fifty. After some further discussion as to the area they should cover, resolutions agreeing to the formation of an association, to its title as "The North-western Chemists' Association," and to a subscription-fee of 2*s*. 6*d*., were adopted. Mr. Hyne was elected president; Mr. Hall, vice-president; Mr. Parkes, honorary secretary; and Mr. Holding, honorary treasurer. Most of the others present were put on the committee. It was decided to hold meetings on Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock, at a place to be decided on by the committee at the next meeting, which will take place at Mr. Hyne's house. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary (Mr. G. I. R. Parkes), 196, Belsize-road, South Hampstead.

**WHAT NORTH LONDON CHEMISTS THINK.**—A meeting (convened by the divisional secretaries for Islington) of the chemists residing in the northern part of the metropolis was held on Thursday afternoon last at Northampton House, St. Paul's Road, Highbury. Mr. J. M. Broad presided, and during the proceedings about twenty-five gentlemen were present. Mr. Holding, in starting the discussion, said the meeting was called for the purpose of taking the opinion with regard to the draft Pharmacy Bill, and he moved a resolution approving of the principle of the Bill, but adding that the meeting considered "a clause should be inserted to prevent a person or persons (after the passing of this Bill) forming themselves into a limited liability association or company for the purpose of dispensing and selling poisons, with the direct object of evading the Pharmacy Act. It further considers that all widows, executors, administrators and trustees to a deceased chemist should be duly registered in the register of pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists." He advocated this resolution at some length, especially justifying the latter part of it. Mr. Howard Hall seconded the motion, and Mr. Barnard, in a discursive speech, supported it. Mr. Hyslop then spoke in support of the Council's policy, and moved, as an amendment, that the resolution should be adopted without the compromising tail piece we have quoted. Mr. Hampson seconded this amendment on the ground that it was utterly absurd to submit such a Bill as some chemists wanted. Then Mr. Fitch communicated his views, strongly supporting the suggestion that a company clause should be added to the Bill. His scheme for meeting the difficulty in regard to widows was that the Pharmaceutical Society should be assumed in law to become the trustees of the businesses of deceased chemists, acting as such for the widows. After several other speeches the chairman summed up, intimating that, if this Bill was to be considered a final measure, it was not worthy of support. Mr. Hampson assured the meeting that it was not intended as the last effort of the Council, and upon this the resolution, minus the contentious end of it, was adopted without any expression of opinion as to additions.

## Obituary.

**WILL.**—Professor Heinrich Will, the successor of Liebig in the chemistry chair at Giessen, died on October 15. He was in his seventy-eighth year. Professor Will began his scientific career at the University of Heidelberg in 1834, going to Giessen three years later to assist Liebig. Meanwhile he began to prosecute original research, and up to the time of his appointment as an extraordinary professor in the University of Giessen in 1846 he had done much excellent work, indeed his fame had become so great that in that year he was invited to take charge of the laboratory of the College of Chemistry in London, a position which he declined, but which was afterwards held by Professor Hoffmann. Professor Will succeeded Liebig in 1852, and continued at his post for thirty years, retiring in 1882. Dr. Will was a foreign (honorary) member of the Chemical Society of London, having been elected on April 18, 1843.



## Provincial Reports.

*Items of news, and newspapers containing matters of interest to the trade, sent to the Editor will much oblige.*

### LIVERPOOL.

MR. CARTEIGHE is to address the chemists of Liverpool at the Royal Institution on Thursday, November 13, at 3 P.M. There will be a 5s. dinner in the evening at the Royal Restaurant, Old Hall Street.

### MANCHESTER.

THE MANCHESTER HOUSEHOLD STORES ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), which does a considerable business in drugs amongst the middle and upper classes of the community, has this week issued its annual report, in which a dividend is recommended at the rate of 6 per cent. free of income tax.

MR. CARTER BELL, the borough analyst of Salford—whose recent report on alleged adulteration of citrate of magnesia formed the subject of complaint at our local Pharmaceutical Association—has just issued his annual report, from which we gather that during the municipal year just ended it has not been thought necessary to prosecute any of the Salford druggists for adulteration.

OPPORTUNITY FOR A REAL CONGRESS.—Now that the President of the Pharmaceutical Society has been and gone, taking back with him the unanimous vote of Manchester in support of his policy, the question is being asked, What is the real opinion of the Manchester chemists and druggists? The next meeting of the association is to be held at the rooms of the Chemical Club, Victoria Hotel, on Wednesday, but according to last accounts there is no paper to be read and no particular business to be transacted. In the absence of any more pressing business, it is suggested that the evening may prove not unprofitable if it is devoted to a free talk on pharmaceutical things in general, and especially on those which were under discussion at the great meeting of last week.

MUNICIPAL HONOURS.—Mr. Robert Gibson, lozenge-manufacturer, has been re-elected without a contest as one of the representatives of St. George's ward on the Manchester City Council. After a tough fight Mr. J. H. Cuff, aerated-water manufacturer, has been re-elected a representative of St. John's ward; and Mr. William Sherratt, chemical manufacturer, has been returned by the electors of Harpurley ward. Councillor B. Robinson has been unanimously asked, and has consented, to accept the office of Mayor of Salford for a second term. In recognition of his services to the borough, his colleagues propose to entertain him at dinner at the Town Hall. Mr. Henry Bullock, chemist and druggist, has been returned unopposed as one of the representatives of Islington ward on the Salford Town Council.

### NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of this association held on Wednesday evening, November 5, Mr. Fred Park, President, in the chair, the members discussed the new Pharmacy Bill. Each clause was discussed separately. The chief interest centred in clauses 2 and 7. Mr. Peter Bell considered clause 2 the most important in the Bill, and in this view he was supported by the majority of the members. He considered that the advantages of a compulsory curriculum far outbalanced the disadvantages. Mr. Cormack thought it would come hard upon country apprentices who had no opportunities of attending classes, but Mr. Merson recommended the intermediate examinations to be conducted on the same principle as the Science and Art examinations are, and that holders of the Society's senior diplomas be competent to conduct classes in accordance with the syllabus in force in the larger approved schools of

the Society. Clause 7 was unanimously approved; but the meeting expressed regret that the Council could not see their way to deal with the subject of drug-stores without endangering the passing of the Bill, and hoped that the Bill as it stood would become law, and that the Council would then proceed to deal with other matters of pressing importance.

### PLYMOUTH.

EARLY CLOSING.—Messrs. Breeze & Co., chemists, of Plymouth and Devonport, in conjunction with Mr. Codd, of the latter town, have set the example of closing on Wednesdays at 4 P.M. It is to be hoped others will follow.

MORTALITY AMONGST CHEMISTS.—A "commercial," who has been on this round for the past thirteen years, states, and is in a position to prove, that no less than twenty-six chemists in the "three towns" have passed away during this period. This is a greater mortality, he believes, than in any town, size for size, in the kingdom.

### SCOTLAND.

#### DUNDEE.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.—The third meeting of the session was held on October 30 Mr. W. Edwards, president, in the chair. A practical paper on "Dispensing" was read by Mr. John Forsyth.

A musical and social evening was held in the Commercial Hall on Thursday, November 6, Mr. Charles Kerr, pharmaceutical chemist, occupying the chair.

#### EDINBURGH.

A SEND-OFF.—On October 31, the assistants at Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart, & Co's., 52 North Bridge, entertained their colleague, Mr. W. Forsyth, to supper, on the occasion of his leaving, to take over the business, at present carried on by Mr. Macgregor, Elgin. During the evening, Mr. Duke, in the name of the assistants and apprentices, presented him with a valuable set of reference books, including "Art of Dispensing," "Squire," "Beasley," "Martindale," &c. Mr. Forsyth was formerly an assistant with Grattan & Co., Belfast, and Smith & Govan, St. Andrews.

CONVICTION UNDER THE DENTISTS ACT.—Sheriff Rutherford has given his decision in an action brought by the British Dental Association against Dr. Squire W. Allen, an American dentist, with a high-class practice at 40 Queen Street, Edinburgh. Particulars of the case were given by us three weeks ago. The charge was that he used on the brass plate on his door the words "Dr. Squire Winfield Allen, graduate of the New York Dental College, formerly with Dr. Hogue," and had his name entered in the Post Office Directory as an American dentist and a doctor of dental surgery. In giving his decision, the sheriff said he could not doubt that when a person designed himself on his door-plate or anywhere else as a graduate of New York Dental College, and also when he said that he was formerly with Dr. Hogue, a well-known dentist in Edinburgh, he was claiming that he was qualified as being well skilled in the art of dentistry. His lordship had no hesitation in holding the first charge proven. As to the second charge, he could not doubt that the respondent's American qualifications were set forth in the Directory on his instruction, or with his knowledge. The only American qualifications recognised by the Act of 1878 were those of Harvard and Michigan Universities. At the same time, it was impossible not to be aware that a doctor of dental surgery of New York had a high qualification. While his Lordship found both charges proven, he had to keep in mind that the respondent seemed for a considerable number of years to have had a partner who was a registered practitioner under the statute; and as long as he had that partner the Dental Association could not get at him to prosecute him. That partner left him at Whitsuntide last, and it did not seem that since Whitsuntide any intimation was given to the respondent that a complaint would be brought against him. It would have been well if the complainer (Mr. W. B. Paterson, hon. secretary of the association) had sent him information that he would be prosecuted if he did not either qualify in the manner required by the Act or get a qualified partner. The first



intimation he got, however, was the complaint, which was suggested to be brought in the public interest. If they had found an ignorant man setting himself up to be a specially qualified dentist, there might be some ground for that observation; but it seemed that the respondent had certainly very special qualifications for dentistry, and his lordship did not see that the public required in any way to be protected against him. The complaint had evidently been brought because those gentlemen who were registered practitioners considered that the respondent had infringed their monopoly. In the circumstances, the sheriff inflicted the nominal fine of 10s.

#### GLASGOW.

THE appeal in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Shields has been abandoned, and the defendant has paid the penalties and costs.

A CRIMINAL USE FOR CAYENNE PEPPER.—An old thief was sent to prison the other day on a charge of dusting cayenne pepper into the eyes of the constable who arrested him, and the evidence showed that he carried about with him a pepper box containing cayenne, which he used to blind the drunken men whom he robbed, so that they might be unable to resist or pursue him.

THE UNQUALIFIED ASSISTANT.—The decision in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Shields has given rise to some correspondence in the local papers. "Antipyrin" contends that if the Pharmaceutical Society insists on enforcing the Act according to the new reading of it, unqualified assistants must be allowed time to qualify, and for this purpose, he proposes that a union should be formed to demand shorter hours and better wages. Other correspondents protest in the same strain. Beyond anonymous oburgation, however, no disposition is shown to give practical effect to the proposed Assistants' Union.

CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting on October 29, Mr. A. Laing, read a short but suggestive paper on "The Charms of Science," in the course of which, he dwelt upon the vast progress of scientific discovery in the present century, particularly in chemical science, which might be described as the fruitful parent of all forms of scientific advancement. While the druggists' assistant did not, as a rule, enjoy much leisure for scientific studies beside those necessary for his examinations, there were some sciences, such as botany and geology, which could be cultivated almost independently of technical instruction or apparatus, a country walk furnishing all the means and opportunity required. Knowledge thus gained had not, perhaps, any precise money value, but its influence on mind and character was likely to conduce to success in life, and in any event, the process was certain to be enlightening and elevating in its tendencies.

### Home News

FATAL PISTOL ACCIDENT.—A druggist's apprentice, aged 16 years, whilst playing with a little boy named David Strachan, at Dundee, presented a revolver at the child and pulled the trigger. The bullet lodged in Strachan's head, and he died on Friday of last week. The apprentice was taken into custody, but was subsequently liberated on bail.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING FROM LINIMENT.—An inquest was held on the body of Charles Morton, of Grouseley Row, Wolverhampton, on Wednesday of last week. The man had taken a dose of liniment in mistake for some medicine which had been supplied to him by the Medical Association. The bottle was labelled poison in two places. In returning a verdict of accidental poisoning, the jury recommended the use of distinctive bottles for the sale of poisons.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A DRUGGIST.—Telegraphic reports have been published in the papers of the alleged suicide in Yonkers, New York State, of an English "druggist" named James H. Edgar, of Chiswick. There is no such name on the register of chemists and druggists, and the person referred to does not seem to be known in the wholesale trade. The latest reports say that it is now

thought that a mistake has been made, and that the man found dead in the hotel was not Mr. Edgar.

ETHER-DRINKING.—An inquiry is being made by Inland Revenue officials into the prevalence of ether-drinking in Ireland. The sale is assumed by the *British Medical Journal* to be a fraud on the Revenue, defeating the original objects of the Act, which was framed with the intention of prohibiting and preventing the use of methylated spirit as a beverage, while affording facilities for its use for industrial purposes. The subject will be brought before the Select Committee on British and Foreign Spirits on its reappointment, and the information in possession of the Government will then be laid before the Committee.

REDUCTION IN AUSTRALASIAN POSTAGE RATES.—From January 1 next the reduced rate of postage between Australasia and Great Britain, as proposed by Mr. Goschen in his Budget statement this year, and subsequently sanctioned by the Adelaide Postal Conference, will be brought into force. The new rates will be as follows:—(1) For letters not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 2½d.; (2) for post-cards, 2d.; (3) for newspapers, &c. (present rates unchanged). The recipient of an unpaid or insufficiently-paid letter will be charged double the amount of the deficiency, but no fine will be imposed. The Imperial Post Office recommends the adoption of the accelerated train service *via* Brindisi, and it is expected that the Colonial Governments will agree to this proposal. The reduced postal service for Fiji, New Guinea, and other outlying dependencies of the Crown will be arranged for by the Imperial Post Office. As regards Western Australia, arrangements have not yet been completed for the reduced rates, but they will no doubt be made before the end of the year.

### Foreign News.

THE FACTORY belonging to Reed & Carnrick, situated at Goshen, N.Y., was recently destroyed by fire—damage \$75,000, and insurance about a third of that. The factory was devoted to the manufacture of food-preparations, and is to be rebuilt three times the size.

CHEMICALS IN RUSSIA.—It is said that the new Russian Customs tariff, which is to come into force in July, 1891, and is now being drafted by a commission sitting in St. Petersburg, will be particularly severe on chemical products. The duties on these goods will be advanced in an unprecedented manner, and no loopholes will be left by which it will be possible to import them at lower rates under other denominations.

FAILURE OF AN AMERICAN WHOLESALE FIRM.—The failure of Messrs. Fleming Brothers, manufacturers and dealers in proprietary medicines, Pittsburg, Pa., is announced. The liabilities are estimated at \$500,000, with assets of at least \$1,000,000. It is, however, confidently stated that the affair will be adjusted and the firm go on as usual, as the only pressing liabilities are some of the firm's notes amounting to \$50,000.

A WARNING EXAMPLE.—A merchant named Aleikinow, of Woronesh, in Russia, has found to his cost that it is no joke to adulterate drugs in Russia. The inspector of pharmacies came down upon him to look over his stock and discovered a quantity of sulphate of quinine which Mr. Aleikinow sold as "Jobst's brand," and which turned out to be grossly impure. When brought to book the defendant declared his belief that the law on the adulteration of drugs applied to such goods only as were sold by pharmacists, but that he, as a simple retailer, was allowed to sell drugs of various grades of purity to suit the wishes of his customers. The judge did not see it in that light, and gave him six months' imprisonment. What a blessing it is to live in a free country, where the Food and Drugs Act is officially declared not to apply to wholesale transactions!

ROBBING AMERICAN WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.—A robbery revealing an organised attempt to swindle American wholesale houses was brought to light in New York the other day. According to the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter*, one Adolph



Kotzen, who had been employed by a retail druggist as relief clerk, and was in the habit of bringing orders to Messrs. Lehn & Fink's warehouse for his employer, put in an appearance at that warehouse the other day with an order purporting to come from the same source and with his name attached. It was an unusually large order, and it aroused the suspicions of the receiving clerk, who directed the attention of members of the firm to the matter. Kotzen was asked to be seated until the order could be delivered, and in the meantime a messenger went out for a detective. Before the arrival of the latter Kotzen became uneasy and attempted to walk out of the store, but was prevented by two persons in the shipping department who had previously received instructions not to allow him to pass out. The fellow was finally taken to police headquarters, and, in order to make out a case against him, Mr. F. W. Koch, one of Lehn & Fink's managers, proceeded to look up his character. The investigation disclosed many such acts perpetrated by the accused while employed by different druggists, and it also brought to light the operations of a gang of swindlers with whom Kotzen associated, and shared the spoil, it is said. A nest of them was unearthed on Stanton and Orchard Streets, and the police authorities now have the parties under surveillance. They are said to be Russian graduates of pharmacy, who came here in large numbers recently because of persecution in their own country. The stolen articles were sold to retail druggists at reduced prices, and the police are now on the track of those retailers who are alleged to buy stolen drugs, and some prosecutions may follow. The prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment.

#### FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

**A SCIENTIFIC BEQUEST.**—M. Pierre Tchekhatheff, a late corresponding member, has left 4,000*fr.* to the Academy of Sciences. The sum is to be invested, and the interest employed for an annual prize, or as a grant to explorers in Asia and adjacent islands, to encourage researches bearing on botany, zoology, geography, climatology, and ethnography. M. Tchekhatheff was himself a distinguished explorer on that continent.

**A COMING PHARMACEUTICAL BOOK.**—Dr. Dorveaux, the librarian of the Paris College of Pharmacy, is to publish in book form the catalogue of theses which has appeared in a series of articles printed in the *Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie*. The list comprehends all the theses presented to the Paris School of Pharmacy from 1815 to 1890, with brief biographical notices of each writer. The book will contain, besides a preface by Professor Planehon, a fac-simile of Apothecary Charadame's illustrated thesis, 1775, and a very complete index.

**DEHAUT'S PILLS.**—On being twitted about his pills by the *XIX<sup>e</sup> Siècle*, M. Dehaut has retorted that the formula is to be seen in the Codex of 1866, page 553, where anyone may read it. The invitation being too tempting to be refused, the Codex in question was consulted, and the following found at the page indicated:—

Pilules de coloquinte composées.					Grammes.
[Compound colocynth pills.]					
Barbadoes aloes	..	..	..	..	10 00
Powdered colocynth	..	..	..	..	10 00
„ scammony	..	..	..	..	10 00
Honey	..	..	..	..	30 00
Oil of cloves	..	..	..	..	0 05
To make 200 pills to be silvered.					

**PHARMACIST-PRINCIPAL PORTE** of the navy, has been honoured with the public thanks of the Minister of the Navy for his researches on *Cassia alata*. Having observed that the leaves contain chrysophanic acid, and have in tropical countries a popular reputation which has earned for the plant the name of "Herbe aux dartres" (Tetter-plant), M. Porte procured some of the seeds and planted them in new Caledonia, where they grew well, but so far gave no fruits

In the Military hospital at Nouméa, where herpetic affections are common and very obstinate, excellent results have been obtained from *Cassia alata*. The form used is an ointment made with an aëtic extract of the fresh leaf mixed with four times its weight of lanolin.

**SCARCITY OF ARMY PHARMACISTS.**—Over 200 candidates successfully passed the Preliminary examination for admittance to the Lyons military medical school. So there is plenty of good material for future army surgeons. But such is not the case, it seems, with army pharmacists. The reason is that no provision was made to educate them, and candidates to the Val-de-Grace finishing school at Paris must have the diploma of pharmacist of the first class—a costly degree, whose holders generally care but little for the inducements offered by military pharmacy. Even the attractive officer's uniform fails to tempt them. To make up for the scarcity of pharmacists the Minister of War has directed the Lyons school authorities to organise a department for army pharmaceutical students.

**FREE SULPHURIC ACID IN ABSORBENT COTTON.**—Pharmacist-major Julien Girard has found several samples of the absorbent cotton, supplied to the Paris military hospitals, in a bad state of disintegration. The wadding would turn greyish-yellow, and the fibre so brittle as to nearly fall to powder on being handled. Even the parchment wrapper was in some cases so altered as to tear apart under the slightest pulling. Upon examination the material proved to be decidedly acid, and analysis showed the presence of 0.24, 0.31, and 0.49 per 100 of free monohydrated sulphuric acid. Soluble and insoluble sulphates were also detected. Considering the standing and good repute of the houses supplying the wadding, M. Girard attributes the impurity not to wilful sophistication, but to careless manufacture. The wadding was evidently insufficiently washed after the successive treatments needed to insure its permeability.

**PHARMACY STUDENTS IN THE ARMY.**—A recent order has decided that henceforth medical and pharmaceutical students, qualified to become doctors of medicine or pharmacists of the first class, shall be drafted into the infantry corps belonging to their region, and for six months receive the regular training of an ordinary private. In the second half-year, during the spare hours from service, they will be instructed by the majors in the health-service duties they are to fill in case of actual war. And for the last four weeks of the second half-yearly term they will be sent to military hospitals for further training in their future professional duties. They will then be sent home. There is in this order more than appears at first sight. First it means the non-recognition of students for the degrees of "officier de santé," and pharmacists of the second class, who will have to serve their three years in full like ordinary mortals. Next—and this is understood to be the real object of the measure—no privilege of any sort being conferred on future members of the army health service during their first six months, the same treatment awaits divinity students of all creeds. "Les curés sac au dos" is the motto of the radicals, and the knapsack the future priests must carry for six months. The six months' soldiering will be worse than useless to medicine and pharmacy students; but they are struck at so that the clerics may be hit also.

#### PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.

AT the sitting of November 5, M. Marty, alluding to M. Burcker's communication at last meeting on

#### TUNISIAN OLIVE OIL,

said he received last summer on the same subject from Pharmacist-major Domerge a note, which he was unable to present sooner. In substance, it confirms Professor Burcker's statements on the colour reaction with muriatic acid and sugar, which might lead some analysts to suspect an adulteration with oil of sesame when none had been added. The experiments were made with many specimens of assured purity from Tunisia and some Algerian districts, also with oil expressed by himself from the native olive fruit; so there could be no doubt as to the reaction. M. Burcker remarked that while there was some danger of



an analyst, not forewarned, mistaking the peculiar Tunis shade with the sesame colour, a chemist used to such assays could not be deceived. The Tunis and Kabyle oils will striko with sweetened muriatic acid a pinkish hue, while oil of sesame or olive oil adulterated with it will afford a rich cherry colour, almost as bright as an aniline dye. With both sorts, however, the observation must be made at once, for after five minutes the colours begin to fade, and in an hour dull greys will only remain.

#### MUSHROOM DEVELOPMENT.

M. Bourguclot, continuing his study on the evolution of fungi, has found their development is very simple and, at the same time, most rapid. It may be divided into three phases—(1) formation of the mycelium; (2) formation of the receptacle or button; and (3) maturation. The second stage is the most important; it is the accumulation process, the plant containing at that time in a concentrated form all that is necessary for future development. As regards chemical composition but two stages are observed, the first when trehalose only is present, and the second when it has been replaced by mannite, with a very brief transition when both may be found at the same time. Some mushrooms, *Manita muscaria*, contain also glucose when old, though none is to found in the young fungus.

#### DISAPPEARING CINCHONAS.

M. Landrin, the great dealer in barks, and a good authority on cinchonas, presented a number of specimens from South America. One was a cultivated Bolivia Calisaya in very large pieces, containing 3 per cent of quinine. It seems in some countries like Greece and other parts of Southern Europe they will pay 10*l.* a kilo. for bark in long slices, and offer only 4*l.* for smaller ones, which are just as rich in alkaloids. M. Landrin also had Guayaquil uncultivated red bark, containing 9.5 per cent of alkaloids; quills from South America veined like a serpent's skin; and other rare specimens. He added that cinchonas are now becoming scarce in their native country; some sorts will no doubt soon disappear altogether. So, while they are still to be had, it is well to present specimens to the college collections for the benefit of pharmacy students, for which kind attention M. Planchon thanked the donor in the name of the college.

#### THE ODOUR-TEST FOR COCAINE.

Not long since (mentioned in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST at the time) M. Ferreira da Silva, of the Porto Municipal Laboratory, proposed for cocaine a new test, based on the odour developed when cocaine, after moistening with fuming nitric acid, is evaporated to dryness, and damped with an alcoholic solution of caustic potash. The odour, says the Portuguese chemist, is very characteristic, and resembles peppermint. M. Behal, referring to the reaction, said he had isolated the odoriferous principle formed on this occasion, and found it to consist of ethyl-benzoic ether. By a diagram on the blackboard he demonstrated the possibility of the transformation, which direct analysis confirmed. Some of the strong-smelling article was also made before the meeting, but it must be confessed it was not at all like peppermint: to your correspondent's nose it had merely an ancient and laboratory-like odour.

#### A SMALL LEGACY.

The President announced that the late Dr. Demarle, a pharmacy graduate of 1858, had bequeathed his pharmacy, of No. 2 Rue Rambuteau, to the Society, on condition that it shall see to the sale and transfer. M. Juilliard, of the committee in charge of the negotiation, reported he had an offer from a responsible and qualified buyer willing to pay 2,000*l.* cash and assume all charges, lease, &c. The committee was instructed to bring the transaction to an end, if possible, without making the society liable to any responsibility. It seems the existence of heirs-at-law, who are under age, may complicate matters.

The meeting then adjourned, and made room for the committee on unofficial formulas, which is composed of most of the members.

PLATINUM is now practically the same price as gold. The rise in value is due to the increased use of the metal for electrical purposes.

## Personalities

PROFESSOR J. R. GREEN has been appointed one of the examiners for the Cambridge University science tripos.

DR. WHITLA, author of the popular manual on pharmacy, has been appointed Professor of Materia Medica in Queen's College, Belfast.

MR. F. H. GIBSON, of the firm of Robert Gibson & Sons, medicated-lozenge manufacturers, Manchester, has just returned after an extended business-tour through Canada and the United States.

MR. W. H. WALKER, an interview between whom and our "Town Traveller" appeared last week, writes to say that he is not the present proprietor of the firm of Bayley & Co., but the manager of the business.

MR. FRANCIS R. JAPP, Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, has been appointed to the Chair of Chemistry in the Aberdeen University, vacant by the death of Professor Carnelley.

H. P. TRUEFITT (LIMITED), of 13 and 14 Old Bond Street, W., write that Dr. Paul's manicure preparations, to which we called attention last week, are obtainable wholesale from Messrs. Osborne, Garrett & Co., Frith Street, Soho.

MR. JOHN J. EVANS, county councillor, of the firm of Messrs. Evans, Sons, & Co., is to be placed upon the commission of the peace for the county of Cheshire. Mr. Evans, as deputy-chairman of the Finance Committee of the Cheshire County Council, has rendered yeoman service in connection with this council.

MR. CLARIDGE, of Warwick, has transferred his business to Mr. Mellor, of St. Neots, Hunts. The business will in future be carried on under the style of Claridge & Co., although Mr. Claridge will no longer hold any share therein. The business is one possessing some features out of the ordinary course of the drug trade. Situate in a prominent position in the old-fashioned town of Warwick, it has a modern and handsomely-fitted shop, and in the rear of the premises an admirably-appointed steam factory for the preparation of mineral waters, and also for the preparation of "pepsine," for which the name of Claridge has long been celebrated. The negotiations and valuation were conducted by Messrs. Orridge & Co., Ludgate Hill, on behalf of the vendor, and the valuation on behalf of the purchaser by Mr. Tomlinson, of Manchester.

CHEMISTS AT THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—At Portsmouth Mr. W. R. Fowler, pharmaceutical chemist, defeated the sitting councillor in St. John's Ward. At Worthing Mr. Berry, pharmaceutical chemist, who originated the movement for the incorporation of the borough last September, secured a seat. Mr. F. E. Schofield, chemist and druggist, and Mayor of Morpeth, was returned to the council at the head of the poll. At Stockton Mr. F. A. Graham, chemist and druggist, tied in the Tilbery Ward with a grocer, and the presiding alderman gave his casting vote for the chemist. Mr. W. P. Carr, chemist and druggist, secured a seat at Berwick. Mr. Joseph Hill, chemist and druggist, tried for one at West Hartlepool, but failed. Mr. David H. Ferrier, chemist and druggist, Hilltown, Dundee, has been re-elected on the Dundee Town Council. Mr. G. E. Davies, chemist and druggist, Welshpool, has been elected for the third time.

THE *Family Doctor* is at it again. It has lately been telling its readers how citric acid is made from lime and lemon juice. This is it:—"To separate the citric acid from the admixtures lime may be presented to it. With this it combines, and is precipitated in the form of sulphate of lime. Lemon-juice is sometimes imported of lemons, and the acid is often imported in the form of citrate of lime. When citric acid is prepared on a large scale, the carbonic acid which escapes on the addition of the chalk is collected and applied in the manufacture of bicarbonate of soda; also, the sulphate of lime which subsequently remains is applied to various economical purposes, among others, to the preparation of tartaric acid." Oh! doctor, doctor!



## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

### COUNCIL MEETING.

THE meeting held in the new council-chamber, 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on Wednesday, was attended by all the members except Messrs. Harrison, Storrar, and Watt. Mr. Michael Carteighe, President, was in the chair, and Mr. Bottle in the vice-chair. When the members met last month for the first time in the new chamber some of them failed to hit upon the exact position at the table which they formerly occupied. This was owing to the fact that the President had changed his position; he now sits facing the cold north instead of the sunny south, as formerly. On Wednesday, however, the members had become better acquainted with the geography of the room and the location of the chairs, the result being that nearly all were in their proper places. Mr. Martin and Mr. Evans are farther away from each other than they used to be, each now having an end of the oval table, and perhaps that is the best arrangement that could be expected, for these gentlemen seldom sail in the same boat. The portrait of the President has got a temporary resting-place in the council-chamber. It stands on its easel in a corner of the room, and with the two handsome Turkey carpets—things which one sinks into—constitutes the decoration of the apartment. The President called the members to order at 11.25, and the minutes were read and approved. After that there were three restorations to the register of chemists and druggists, each of the individuals having paid a fine of a guinea, and a number of gentlemen who passed examinations last month were advanced to higher grades in the Society. Diplomas were also granted to the pharmaceutical chemists who passed last month. Between this and the

### FINANCE REPORT

there was no business. The members appeared to follow the Secretary very intently as he read out the various items which the committee had put together the previous evening; and one was apt to feel aggrieved at this sudden public attention to details. However, they meant well, and the attention is necessary in these days of spare funds, as will be seen from the items. On October 1 the treasurer had on hand a cash balance of 311*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, and orders to pay various sums and accounts which by the end of the month came to a total of 3,002*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* To meet this expenditure there were received during the month 1,117*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* from examination and other fees, penalties, and the like; 33*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* as dividends, and 1,842*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* from the sale of 2,000*l.* of Government stock—altogether, with the 311*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, a sum of 3,304*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, of which disbursements left 302*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* All this refers to the general or Society's fund, upon which the committee recommended further calls amounting to 1330*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, and 300*l.* on account of the new buildings. The Benevolent Fund account showed a balance of 845*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* at the beginning of last month, and since then 213*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* has been paid in subscriptions and 125*l.* from ground-rents; meanwhile annuitants have got the quarter's payments, and temporary relief has been given. It was at this point of the report that the secretary refused to be tripped up. Mr. Hills thought he did not give the figures correctly as regards the Benevolent Fund, and Mr. Richardson and others appeared to think the same, but Mr. Bremridge was equal to these and other criticisms. The fact was that the objecting members seemed to have a different paper in their hands from what the Secretary had; at any rate, he satisfied them, and there was an end of the receipts. But when he got on to the details regarding the recommended expenditure, Mr. Evans had a try at correcting him, but the Welsh member also had the worst of it. There was nothing very alarming about the items on this side of the account—the items recur monthly, and one for painting and repairs (about 250*l.*) yearly.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, went over the sections *seriatim*, and in speaking of the Benevolent Fund receipts, remarked upon the influence which the impending election of annuitants had had upon the subscriptions. That showed, he said, that no matter

how much they might object to public elections of annuitants, as had been done last month, to men of business such elections were—

Mr. HAMPTON: Brutalities.

The PRESIDENT, continuing, said that was a matter of opinion, but the elections did bring in subscriptions. Referring to the donation account (upon which there is about 90*l.* at present), Mr. Carteighe said he hoped to be able next month to report a donation of 25*l.* or so, which would enable them to make a further investment of 100*l.* He proceeded to speak of other items in the account, explaining that the old house had been cleaned and repaired, larger cisterns had been put into the Galen Place building, and other items had brought up the sum of Parkinson's account. The 300*l.* now wanted for the new building was to pay for gas-fittings and other things.

Mr. EVANS asked about Parkinson's account. Had the work been done under contract, as he had previously suggested should be done when painting was required?

The PRESIDENT replied that about 100*l.* of it was done under contract, and the rest under his directions. He detailed the items, but we will not repeat these, as Mr. Evans's point merely had reference to painting, and about this the President satisfied him.

### LIGHT AND VENTILATION

go together sometimes. That is Mr. Richardson's view. He now expressed the idea that the ventilation of the new council-chamber is "not so perfect as it might be," in spite of all the ingenious and patent arrangements which are at work, and suggested that two sunlight burners should be fixed to the ventilating holes on the ceiling. This gave rise to some conversation, in the course of which Mr. Allen said that Mr. Richardson was the first to complain. "But I am not grumbling," was Mr. Richardson's response, and after remarks from Messrs. Abraham, Evans, and Martindale, the matter dropped, and the report was approved.

### BENEVOLENT FUND.

The Committee had several cases under consideration, and recommended grants of 5*l.* each in two cases. The death of Mr. Catterns, whose name had been placed last month on the list of candidates for annuities, was reported. The President referred to this death. He said that Mr. Catterns was one of the later-examined men of the Society. He had been induced by Mr. Ince and himself to go in for the Minor and Major examinations. He was at that time with Mr. Howden, to whom he had been apprenticed, and after overcoming many difficulties he succeeded in passing the Minor, and one of the best Major examinations on record. Thereafter he went into business in Camberwell, being assisted by Mr. Howden, and succeeded well, until an illness which made him a permanent sufferer, and the acquirement of his shop premises by a railway company, altered his circumstances. He thought it right to add that Mr. Catterns' application was made solely for the purpose of enabling him to get a male nurse to lift him in and out of bed, his affliction rendering this necessary, and it was due to his memory that this should be said.

Someone asked if another name should not be added to the list for the election next month, but it was thought that would not be fair. Eight names will be voted on for the six annuities.

### LOCAL SECRETARIES.

The only matter of public interest in the Library, Museum, Laboratory and House Committee's report was the list of persons recommended for election as local secretaries for the ensuing year. The committee also reported satisfactorily on the libraries, museums, and school; recommended that an appeal be made to the trade through the Journal in February next on behalf of the Benevolent Fund, and submitted the list given on the next page.

Local Secretaries are appointed in all towns in Great Britain (except London and Edinburgh) which return a member or members to Parliament, and in such other towns as contain not less than three members of the Society or associates in business. In some of the towns where there happens to be no name in the following list, no one has been found to undertake the duties.



*List of Local Secretaries.*

- Aberdeen.—Straehan, Alexander  
 Aberystwith.—Wynn, E. P.  
 Abingdon.—Smith, William  
 Acredington.—Stanley, Thomas  
 Altrincham.—Clarke, James T.  
 Andover.—Bienvenu, John  
 Appleby.—Longrigg, John  
 Arbroath.—Robertson, John  
 Ashbourne.—Bradley, Edwin S.  
 Ashford.—Ingall, Joseph  
 Ashton-under-Lyne.—Bostock, John W.  
 Aylesbury.—Turner, John  
 Banbury.—Ball, George Vincent  
 Banff.—Alexander, William  
 Bangor.—Jones, Owen  
 Barnsley.—Eastwood, Lewis  
 Barnstaple.—Goss, Samuel  
 Barrow-in-Furness.—Steel, T.  
 Bath.—Appleby, Edward J.  
 Bedford.—Taylor, James B.  
 Belper.—Calvert, James  
 Berwick.—Lyle, William  
 Biggleswade.—Evans, John  
 Birkenhead.—Brooks, Alfred F.  
 Birmingham.—Thompson, Charles  
 Bishop Auckland.—Harburn, A.  
 Blackburn.—Garland, Alfred P.  
 Blackpool.—Laurie, John  
 Bodmin.—Cardell, Richard T.  
 Bolton.—Mason, William B.  
 Boston.—Haller, Frederick W.  
 Bourne.—Worth, Edwin  
 Bradford (Yorkshire).—Rimington, George  
 Brechin.—Hodgeton, David  
 Brecon.—Meredith, John  
 Bridgnorth.—Deighton, Thomas M.  
 Bridgwater.—Basker, John A.  
 Bridlington.—Purvis, John B.  
 Brighton.—Gwatkin, James Ross  
 Bristol.—Stroud, John  
 Bromley.—  
 Broughty Ferry.—Park, William  
 Burnley.—Cowgill, Bryan H.  
 Burslem.—Blackshaw, Thomas  
 Burton-on-Trent.—Wright, George  
 Bury.—Heywood, William  
 Bry St. Edmunds.—Summers, F.  
 Buxton.—Wright, Robert  
 Camber.—Allan, Charles J.  
 Cambridge.—Deck, Arthur  
 Canterbury.—Bing, Edwin  
 Cardiff.—Munday, John  
 Carlisle.—Pattinson, Michael H.  
 Cairnmarth.—Lloyd, Walter  
 Carnarvon.—Jones, John  
 Chatbam.—Morgan, Alfred W.  
 Chelmsford.—Metcalfe, Wilson  
 Cheltenham.—Barron, William  
 Chertsey.—Ashton, Frederick W.  
 Chester.—Baxter, George  
 Chesterfield.—Windle, John T.  
 Chester-le-Street.—Brown, J.  
 Chichester.—Long, William E.  
 Chippenham.—Coles, John Coles  
 Chorley.—Hill, William  
 Cockermonth.—Cooper, F. Ashley  
 Colchester.—Cordley, William B.  
 Coventry.—Hinds, James  
 Croydon.—Clarke, Josiah  
 Darlington.—Robinson, James  
 Darwen.—Shorrocks, Ralph  
 Deal.—Green, John  
 Derby.—Ope, John A.  
 Devizes.—Edwards, Thomas R.  
 Devonport.—Stephens, Jonathan  
 Doncaster.—Howorth, James  
 Dorking.—Clift, Joseph  
 Douglas.—Brearey, Arthur W.  
 Dover.—Bottle, Alexander  
 Droitwich.—Harris, Stephen  
 Dudley, Gare, Charles Hazard  
 Dumfries.—Allan, William  
 Dundee.—Hardie, James  
 Dunfermline.—Seath, Alexander  
 Durham.—Sarsfield, William  
 Ealing.—Curtis, F. G.  
 Eastbourne.—Crook, Herbert  
 East Grinstead.—Tully, John  
 Eccles.—Howie, William Lamond  
 Egremont (Cumberland).—Ireland, Edward J.  
 Elgin.—Robertson, William  
 Epping.—Rowland, Thomas  
 Evesham.—Dingley, Richard Loxley  
 Exeter.—Lake, John Hinton  
 Eye.—Bishop, Robert  
 Falkirk.—Murdoch, David  
 Falmouth.—Newman, Walter F.  
 Fareham.—Batchelor, Charles  
 Faversham.—  
 Flint.—Jones, Owen William  
 Folkestone.—Goodliffe, George  
 Forfar.—Ranken, John  
 Galashiels.—Walker, James  
 Glasgow.—Kinninmont, Alexander  
 Gloucester.—Foulkes, William H.  
 Grafton.—Whysall, William  
 Gravesend.—Clarke, R. Feaver  
 Greenock.—McNaught, Archibald  
 Grimby.—Great.—Cook, Robert, jun.  
 Guernsey.—Nickolls, John B.  
 Guildford.—Long, Alexander J. T.  
 Haddington.—Watt, James  
 Halifax.—Dyer, William  
 Hanley.—Coruwell, T. C.  
 Harrogate.—Davis, R. Hayton  
 Harrow.—Gunn, Samuel John  
 Harwich.—Worts, Augustine  
 Hastings and St. Leonards.—Tharle, Charles A.  
 Hawick.—Mahan, Thomas  
 Heleusburgh.—Harvie, George  
 Henley-on-Thames.—Batchelor, Charles J. H.  
 Hereford.—Williams, Walter  
 Hertford.—Lines, George  
 Hexham.—Gibson, John Pattison  
 Heywood.—Beckett, William  
 Hitchin.—Ranson, William  
 Honiton.—Dyer, Edward H.  
 Horncastle.—Kemp, Herbert W.  
 Houghton-le-Spring.—Rowell, R. H.  
 Huddersfield.—King, William  
 Hull.—Bell, Charles Baius  
 Huntingdon.—Provost, John Pullen  
 Huntly.—Chalmers, George  
 Hyde.—Billinge, Mark  
 Hythe.—Lemmon, Robert A.  
 Ikley.—Worfolk, G. W.  
 Inverness.—Ogston, William  
 Ipswich.—Anness, Samuel Richard  
 Jersey.—  
 Kendal.—Severs, Joseph  
 Kilmarnock.—Borland, John  
 King's Lynn.—  
 Kingston-on-Thames.—Walmsley, S.  
 Kirkcaldy.—Storrar, David  
 Knutsford.—Silvester, Henry T.  
 Lancaster.—Vince, James  
 Leamington.—Pullin, W. H.  
 Leeds.—Reynolds, Richard  
 Leicester.—Clark, Walter Beales  
 Leigh (Lancs.).—Bennett, John W.  
 Leighton Buzzard.—Herington, Jos.  
 Leith.—Finlayson, Thomas  
 Leominster.—Sandiland, R. B.  
 Lewes.—Saxby, Henry  
 Lichfield.—Perkins, John Jaquest  
 Lincoln.—Maltby, Joseph  
 Liverpool.—Parkinson, Richard  
 Llandudno.—Winter, Joseph  
 Loughborough.—Sernase, Richard  
 Louth.—Dennis, Fred Woodrow  
 Lowestoft.—Clarke, Geo. Ernest  
 Ludlow.—Woodhouse, George  
 Luton.—Dunbarley, George S.  
 Macclesfield.—Wright, John  
 Maldenhead.—Waiton, Ralph  
 Maidstone.—Stonham, W. B.  
 Maldon.—Wallworth, David  
 Malton.—Buckle, James  
 Malvern.—Coldwell, David B.  
 Manchester, &c.—Benger, F. Baden  
 Mansfield.—Patterson, Douglas J.  
 March.—Davies, Peter Hughes  
 Margate.—Baily, John  
 Market Harborough.—Maynard, Henry R.  
 Melton Mowbray.—Wing, Geo. N.  
 Merthyr Tydvil.—Smyth, Walter  
 Middlesbrough.—Buck, Thomas  
 Middleton.—Evans, Samuel W.  
 Montrose.—Davidson, Alfred  
 Morpeth.—Selchofield, F. E.  
 Newark.—Cherington, George W.  
 Newbury.—  
 Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Martin, N. H.  
 Newcastle-under-Lyme.—Poole, W.  
 Newmarket.—Barrow, Frank A.  
 Newport (Mon.).—Garrett, T. P.  
 Newport (Salop).—Barlow, John  
 Newtown.—Owen, Edward  
 Northampton.—Bingley, John  
 Northwich.—Humphreys, Griffith  
 Norwich.—Sutton, Francis  
 Nottingham.—Parker, William H.  
 Nuneaton.—Hiffe, George  
 Olan.—Robertson, Alexander  
 Oldham.—Bates, Henry  
 Oswestry.—Evans, John  
 Otley.—Lockwood, Thomas  
 Oxford.—Prior, George Thomas  
 Pembroke Dock.—Williams, C.  
 Penrith.—Cowper, Joseph  
 Penzance.—  
 Perth.—Donald, David  
 Peterborough.—Healey, Marshall  
 Petersfield.—Edgeler, William B.  
 Plymouth.—Hunt, Freeman W.  
 Poutefract.—Bratley, William  
 Pontypridd.—Cule, Taliesin  
 Poole.—Pomeroy, Francis T.  
 Portsmouth, &c.—Childs, James L.  
 Preston.—Arkle, Charles A.  
 Prestwich.—Mercer, Allan  
 Radcliffe.—Pollitt, Joseph Moore  
 Ramsey (Hunts).—Palmer, F. W.  
 Ramsgate.—Baily, Edward  
 Reading.—Bradley, Charles  
 Rhyl.—Lawrence, George Richard  
 Richmond (Surrey).—Hornby, A.  
 Richmond (Yorks).—Walton, E. B.  
 Ripon.—Parkin, Joseph Brooks  
 Rochdale.—  
 Rochester.—Watts, George Wm.  
 Romford.—Lasham, John William  
 Ross.—Matthews, Thomas A.  
 Rotherham.—Horsfield, John M.  
 Rothersey.—Duncan, William  
 Rugby.—Brown, Frederic P.  
 Ruthin.—Rouw, Theodore J.  
 Ryde (Isle of Wight).—Poliard, Henry Hindes  
 Rye.—Waters, William Allen  
 St. Albans.—Ekins, Arthur E.  
 St. Andrews.—Govan, Alexander  
 St. Austell.—Binks, Burcham  
 St. Ives (Cornwall).—Young, Tonkin  
 Saffron Walden.—Gilling, John  
 Salisbury.—Atkins, William Ralph  
 Scarborough.—Whitfield, John  
 Sevenoaks.—Pain, Edwin  
 Sheffield.—Ward, William  
 Shields, South.—Noble, John  
 Shipley.—Dunn, Henry  
 Shrewsbury.—Cross, Wm. Gowen  
 Southampton.—Dawson, Oliver R.  
 South Molton.—Swingburn, R. H.  
 Southport.—Righton, James  
 Spalding.—Bell, E. Wightman  
 Stafford.—Averill, John  
 Stalybridge.—Simpson, Allwood  
 Stirling.—Shairp, William  
 Stockport.—Orton, Wm. Billing  
 Stockton-on-Tees.—Brayshaw, T.  
 Stoke-on-Trent.—Adams, Frank  
 Stourbridge.—Sellick, W. R.  
 Stowmarket.—Gostling, George J.  
 Stratford-on-Avon.—Hawkes, R.  
 Stroud.—Coley, Samuel James  
 Sunderland.—Harrison, John  
 Swaffham.—Bell, Frederick R.  
 Swansea.—Grose, Nicholas M.  
 Tamworth.—Allkins, Thomas B.  
 Tannton.—Short, George William  
 Tavistock.—Gill, William  
 Teignmouth.—Mauder, William  
 Tewkesbury.—Fulcher, Herbert A.  
 Tiverton.—Havill, Paul William  
 Torquay.—Shapley, Charles  
 Totnes.—Morse, Charles H.  
 Truro.—Percy, Thomas Bickle  
 Tunbridge Wells.—Howard, R.  
 Twickenham.—Shelley, Henry  
 Uxbridge.—Waterhouse, Tom  
 Ventnor.—Weston, Charles  
 Wakefield.—Chaplin, John Henry  
 Walsall.—Elliott, George  
 Warrington.—Greenough, Hugh F.  
 Warwick.—Pratt, Henry  
 Watford.—Chater, Edward Mitchell  
 Wadnesbury.—Gittos, Samuel J.  
 Wellington (Salop).—Bates, James  
 Wellington (Somerset).—Wiudeatt, George John  
 Wells (Somerset).—Manning, R. J.  
 West Bromwich.—Eynon, C. J.  
 Westbury.—Paine, Charles  
 Weston-super-Mare.—Hall, Edwin  
 Weymouth.—Groves, Thomas B.  
 Whithy.—Stevensou, John  
 Whitehaven.—Kitchin, Archibald  
 Wick.—Miller, Kenneth  
 Wigau.—Phillips, Jonathan  
 Wimbledon.—Spencer, William G.  
 Winchester.—Hunt, Richard  
 Windsor.—Russell, Charles J. L.  
 Wokingham.—Spencer, Thomas  
 Wolverhampton.—Gibson, Fred.  
 Woodbridge.—Betts, John  
 Worcester.—Virgo, Charles  
 Worthing.—Cortis, Arthur B.  
 Wrexham.—Edisbury, J. F.  
 Wycombe.—Wilford, Josiah  
 Yarmouth, Great.—Poli, Wm. S.  
 Yeovil.—Maggs, Frederick R.  
 York.—Sowray, Joseph

## A NEW TIME OF ELECTION

is thus instituted by the Council. Formerly voting-papers for the local secretaries were sent out along with the Council papers in May, but there was always a poor response. Mr. Cross some time ago suggested that a different time of the year should be selected. This was agreed to, and now the President said the altered arrangement had worked very satisfactorily. The papers had not only come in better, but the opportunity had been taken in different places to call the members together to have a talk about other matters, as



well as the election of local secretaries. The result was that with awakened interest and many new secretaries a great deal would be done for the Society, and what was good for the Society was good for the trade at large. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. EVANS remarked that the next time the committee had the matter before them he hoped that they would do for Wales what they had done for Scotland—give it a list to itself. ("Ha! ha!" "Ho! ho!") greeted this patriotic sentiment.)

Mr. MARTINDALE remarked that the new men would be good for the new Pharmacy Bill which they were bringing forward next year. They would be able to infuse a certain amount of *esprit de corps* amongst them.

The PRESIDENT at this point explained that although there might be a change in certain cases, that did not necessarily mean that they had got the best men in every town. Some of the best men could not spare the time for the work. What they really did was to get the best they possibly could.

Mr. CROSS and Mr. ATKINS continued the conversation, the latter suggesting a vote of thanks to those who had retired.

#### PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION CENTRES.

It was agreed to add Aberystwith, Penzance, and Plymouth to the list of towns whereat the Preliminary examination is held, Truro being at the same time removed. Otherwise the list remains as we published it on September 22, and the office of superintendent is to be offered to the local secretaries in the different towns except London, Edinburgh, Douglas (I.M.), and Jersey. The Pharmacy Act does not extend to the two latter places, so the President is to name the men to do the work there. He explained that Plymouth chemists had memorialised the Council to constitute that town a centre; this was the response to that, and to an appeal which had been made to Mr. Carteighe when he was down there recently. A little talk of a mild character ensued upon this, but nothing in the way of opposition. Then the Council approached

#### THE DEBATE OF THE DAY.

Mr. SCHACHT initiated it. He had a motion on the paper to the effect that meetings should be held once a year under the auspices of the President and Vice-President of the Society in provincial centres: the Library, &c., Committee to consider details and report. It was to this motion that the President called upon Mr. Schacht to speak. Mr. Schacht said that this was not a new idea of his. Thirty or forty years ago he had in letters to the Journal of the day advocated such a course as this, the meetings to be of a scientific and political character. As a result of that the Pharmaceutical Conference had been started, and it had been even more successful than he expected in bringing pharmacists together for scientific and social purposes. But there remained the political and trade side still to be dealt with: the Conference did not touch that, and his idea was that that Council by holding an annual meeting in a large provincial town would succeed in getting members of the Society and of the trade together to discuss pharmaceutical politics, and also to criticise their proceedings as a body. The matter had been brought to his mind by what Mr. Balkwell had said at the last annual meeting. They had a reply to that in the President's activity in going from town to town in the excellent way he was doing. Although that condition of things obtained at present while they had Mr. Carteighe in the chair, it would not always be a permanent fact. (Laughter.) They were fortunate as to speech-making. Other things were required, and he thought his proposal would cover what was wanted. When he had formerly pressed upon the Council to do something like this the Society was falling off. Now, he knew, there was no need for that; still, he thought the meetings would materially strengthen the Society and increase enthusiasm. He did not propose to give details of the scheme, but suggested that one of the Council meetings might appropriately be held in the country, so as not to encroach more upon councillors' time. The meeting should last for a day or two, not more, and should be devoted to discussion of trade matters and pharmaceutical politics, with, perhaps, a social gathering in the evening—not too convivial—(laughter)—but with a

lecture, say, from some eminent man of science on a scientific topic of current interest. He preferred, however, to leave that and other details in the hands of the committee.

Mr. MARTIN seconded the motion. He said that all who had come in contact with chemists and druggists during the past twenty years knew what an amount of apathy or opposition to the Society there was in all parts from the North of Scotland to the South of England. Meetings such as Mr. Schacht proposed would do a great deal of good in removing that. The annual meetings of the Society were confined to its own members, but these meetings would be open to the whole trade. He did not think that one of the monthly meetings of the Council would serve the purpose; but that could be considered by the committee.

The PRESIDENT took it that there would be no difference of opinion as to the desirability of the thing, and the proper time to discuss it would be

#### WHEN THE SCHEME IS DRAWN UP.

Mr. ATKINS, however, had a remark or two to make. There was no doubt about the desirability of the thing; but what measure of support did Mr. Schacht expect to get from the outside? He pointed out that the Council meetings must be held in the Society's house, and thought that the meetings which Mr. Carteighe was holding served the object which was aimed at. He knew personally that loyalty in the West had been greatly increased by Mr. Carteighe. He was quite in accord with the spirit of the motion, for he thoroughly believed in decentralisation; and if a workable scheme could be formulated, he would give the idea his most emphatic and hearty support. By placing their views publicly before the trade they would give prestige to the Society.

Mr. EVANS supported the motion because if they had meetings in the country the members of the Council would get some real idea of the condition of the trade in the country. He was glad to read the speech which Mr. Carteighe had made at Manchester—(applause)—for he was sure that if they had taken the trade into their confidence much earlier in the day, instead of holding meetings *in camera*, it would have been much better for them now.

Mr. RICHARDSON also supported the proposal. He was one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Conference, and believed that it would have done a great deal more good if it had not fallen at the feet of the British Association and visited all the towns that it did. It ought to be perfectly independent.

Mr. SOUTHALL'S view was that the meetings should be somewhat on the Conference lines; they should have papers on trade questions and pharmaceutical politics, but nothing scientific. Where the Conference failed was in having scientific papers a little over the heads of the local chemists, so that they did not give the meetings their support.

Mr. ALLEN objected to the Conference being brought in in this way. The Pharmaceutical Conference had done work which was of the utmost value to the country, and it was very desirable to know whether the meetings proposed were to be entirely independent of the Conference or not.

To this there were general replies of "Different time" and "For the committee to consider."

Mr. RICHARDSON expressed his high appreciation of the Conference, although he thought it had not done the good it was intended to do.

Mr. HILLS said all the difficulties about the subject would be in detail, but he would do his best to get what was aimed at.

Mr. HAMPSON said it was a matter which would have to be considered financially, and a few hundred pounds would be needed. He would, however, support the motion to the extent of the matter being considered. If it could be brought about it would be of great use, but it would not easily be brought about. He did not wish it to be supposed that he objected to the idea—he would even start a pharmaceutical van to perambulate about the country; but that was not wanted in the sense which Mr. Evans indicated, for he believed that the members were perfectly acquainted with the state of the trade in the country.

Mr. EVANS having explained himself,

Mr. MARTINDALE spoke, and it was assuring to hear from him, the President of the Conference, that the proposed meetings would be distinct from the Conference, so that that



need not be spoken about. The meetings would be political, and the point to consider was how far they were prepared to allow daily newspapers to report trade questions.

Mr. SCHACHT briefly replied, remarking that there was a great deal of truth in what Mr. Evans had said about the good that members of Council would get by going more into the country.

The PRESIDENT then reminded the meeting that Mr. Schacht was the father of the Conference. His letters had been addressed to the Council. He remembered reading them as a student, and when the Council failed to take up the matter, Mr. Schacht, along with Brady and others, founded the Conference at Newcastle to take up the scientific part of his proposal. Although some of Mr. Schacht's schemes had been ideal, he did not think this one was—it was practical and useful. As to reporting the meetings, he would remind Mr. Martindale that when the Conference visited the big towns, and the fact was notified by the newspapers, the body was spoken of as the "British Pharmaceutical Society," or "British Pharmaceutical Association," especially when the presidents went out of their way to introduce trade, political, and technical matters into their addresses. He also mentioned that the Incorporated Law Society successfully holds such meetings as those proposed, and he did not see why the Pharmaceutical Society should not do the same.

The PRESIDENT then proposed that the word "provincial" should be left out of the motion, in deference to the feelings of Scotchmen. Edinburgh, said the President, is not a provincial town, and they might want to hold a meeting there. On this the VICE-PRESIDENT stated that there were grave Constitutional reasons against the proposal, but he did not oppose it; so it was carried unanimously.

#### THE PHARMACOPŒIA ADDENDUM.

The PRESIDENT stated that the report of the committee which had been appointed by the Council to consult with the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council, in regard to an addendum to the British Pharmacopœia, would be ready in the course of November. The Medical Council would hold a special meeting to receive the report of its committee this month, and it was possible that copies of the addendum would be in the hands of the members before they met again. He mentioned this to prevent any misunderstanding.

Mr. HAMPSON submitted that this course was irregular. The report should be laid before this Council in the first instance. (The PRESIDENT: But it is not ready.) No matter, continued Mr. Hampson; it should not go before another body first.

The PRESIDENT replied that if it were to come to that, the committee was not bound to report to the Council at all.

#### THE PHARMACY BILL.

Letters from Sheffield and Bournemouth in support of the Pharmacy Bill were read. All the qualified chemists in the latter town (number not stated) had signed a memorial to that effect.

#### OCTOBER EXAMINATIONS.

The Secretary reported as follows:—

##### London.

	Examined	Passed	Failed
Major .. ..	12	7	5
Minor .. ..	160	62	98

##### Edinburgh.

	Examined	Passed	Failed
Major .. ..	3	1	2
Minor .. ..	73	52	21

Preliminary ..	308	135	173
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Twenty-one certificates were accepted in lieu of the Preliminary.

This was all the public business, the Council at this stage going into committee to consider cases of infringement of the Pharmacy Act and other matters.

#### OCTOBER EXAMINATIONS.

THE Board of Examiners for Scotland met in Edinburgh on October 22, 23, 28, 29, and 30. The following gentlemen were examined and were declared qualified for registration as under:—

##### PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.

Andrew Russell Bennet, Edinburgh.

##### CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Alexander, John, Edinburgh	Kinnear, James Arthur, Dundee
Bamford, William, Rochdale	Little, George, Dundee
Baxter, Gilbert B., Blackburn	Macleod, William, Edinburgh
Beattie, Frederick, Portobello	MacKosken, James Rollo, Glasgow
Blehr John, Manchester	Mair, William, Dundee
Black, Robert, Edinburgh	Martin, James, Glasgow
Bolshaw, Albert Ernest, Liverpool	Mason, David, Edinburgh
Calverley, John, Keighley	Maudson, Charles Frederick, Leeds
Chree, Charles, Edinburgh	Meldrum, Alexander, Leith
Cooke, Lewis Ernest, Barusley	Miller, William Gow, Wick
Cowan, Joseph, Glasgow	Milne, James, Liverpool
Crail, John, Glasgow	Newton, Thomas Hill, Montrose
Dey, Alexander John, Edinburgh	Oldfield, William, Denton
Dunn, Robert William, Edinburgh	Pennie, William, Aberdeen
Ewing, Alexander, Edinburgh	Perrett, George S., Manchester
Falconer, William, Aberdeen	Petrie, James, Dundee
Gass, Walter Herbert, Liverpool	Richardson, W. J., Kirkby Lonsdale
Gifford, James, Manchester	Savage, Robert MacIure, Montrose
Harrison, Joseph, Keighley	Schuhmacher, Claus H., Liverpool
Heudry, Alex. J. G., Edinburgh	Simpson, John Fenwick, Edinburgh
Helford, Samuel S., Manchester	Sivewright, James, Aberdeen
Honeyman, Edmund, Edinburgh	Small, John Andrew, Edinburgh
Hullaud, Arthur, Bath	Smith, John James, Manchester
Ibison, Robert Johnson, Manchester	Taylor, Henry Hylton, Edinburgh
Innes, John, Edinburgh	Tocher, Robert, Peterhead
Johnson, Herbert M., Macclesfield	Weall, George Alexander, Leicester

#### Gazette.

##### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Baker & Fox, Hanley, mineral-water manufacturers.

Gott, A., & Pitt, G. (under the style of G. Pitt & Co.), Newlay, near Leeds, glue manufacturers.

Roughton, W., & Graves, H. T. (under the style of H. T. Graves & Co.) Gainsborough, soda-water and aerated-water manufacturers and bottlers.

Jessop H., & Sons, Fenay Bridge, near Huddersfield, chemical and black lead manufacturers; as far as regards J. Jessop.

Williams, I. M., & Bateman, H. E., York, surgeons; so far as regards I. M. Williams.

Miles, G., Stamp, W. D., & Randle, J. M., Plymton, Ridgeway, and Ivybridge, surgeons, apothecaries, and accoucheurs.

#### EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

Bingham, William, 246 Freeman Street, and 47 Connamore Road, Weelsby, Grimsby, chemist and druggist. Trustee: James Saltmer (Lofthouse and Saltmer), 12 Market Place, Hull, manufacturing chemist. Date, October 29, 1890; unsecured liabilities, £284 4s. 2d.; estimated net assets, 300/.

	£	s.	d.
Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool ..	16	3	0
Allison, E. & H., Hull ..	50	8	0
Battle, Sons & Maltby, Lincoln ..	15	17	10
Battley & Watts, London ..	10	10	13
Croft, G., Grimsby ..	346	6	0
Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool ..	31	0	0
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds ..	39	5	0
Lofthouse & Saltmer, Hull ..	41	18	0
Painell & Co., Grimsby ..	14	7	1
Walker, Troke & Co., London ..	14	13	5



## ARTISTIC ADVERTISING.

ON Wednesday afternoon Mr. Heywood Sumner read a paper at the Art Congress held at Birmingham during the week on "Advertisement as a Field for Design." He said:—

The subject of my paper suggests a modern problem (Pears' soap). What field advertisement may afford to (Colman's mustard) design cannot have troubled the old masters of (Beecham's pills) the various arts and crafts which we pursue. They knew nothing of (Sutton's seeds) the enterprise which has given us walls, hoardings, pavements, carriages, and human beings plastered with (Keen's mustard) advertisements; and in passing on to us the flaming torch which we strive to maintain, they speak no word of (bovril) warning or encouragement to check or to guide as we strike our new furrow across (Maple & Co.) this most unpromising field.

And now, sir, I trust that my purpose may be sufficient apology for this unseemly preface to my paper: for change words for walls, and what is this but a parallel to the spasmodic preface which greets us as we enter the capital cities of this country? On all the mean approaches, on all the filthy walls, on all the cranky hoardings, past which city folk speed to their daily work, the same unseemly preface and the same impertinent self-assertion weary both the brain and eye; but no apology follows. Our cities and their suburban approaches are in complete accord. Processions of sandwichmen in dreary masquerade meander slowly down the sides of famous streets. The omnibus on which you may be riding is adorned by a notice on the splashboard that "So-and-so will make you scream with laughter," printed in tremendous capitals; while inside you are met at every turn with maxims in praise of soap. Here the streets are spanned by huge banners bearing strange devices, namely, the self-assumed style of pushing tradesmen set forth in still more tremendous capitals. There, against the sky line, swinging in chains from a slender gallows frame, are the most tremendous capitals of all, that bear even to the stars the fame of Messrs. Such-and-Such, who sell the cheapest goods on earth. While here, there, and everywhere the fascinating spectacle of building in progress is either concealed or spoilt by hoardings covered with posters of all sizes and shapes, which entirely dwarf the scale of the builders.

These sights are so frequent and commonplace that familiarity is apt to breed resignation, and to make us forget the price we pay for this reckless system of advertisement—namely, the dignity of our own part in the scenes of time. The spectacle of every-day life in our cities is reduced to the level of a screaming farce. Things trivial in themselves are forced upon our sight. The imaginations of our great artists are not stirred by the present, and graphic representation falters before its task.

For example, try to represent the spacious sweep of Whitehall, or the great tide of city life that ebbs and flows through the busy streets of Birmingham, when files of men are passing by, their misfortunes concealed beneath a ridiculous dress of sandwich boards; or when streamers flap and standards are raised on high, not for pleasure, but for business; and in both cases I am sure you will find that the impression made on mind and eye by these advertisements of trivial matters is too strong to be ignored. Or, again, try to represent the city 'bus as it struggles along, laden with all sorts and conditions of men, and you will find that the big fetters of the splash-board advertisements will be the principal feature in your drawing. The chariot and its riders will be overwhelmed.

The same difficulty presents itself if you try to represent one of the few crafts that still and of necessity are carried on in our streets. I allude to building in progress. Virgil tells how Æneas, the wanderer, gazed on the builders of Carthage, and rejoiced in the busy scene before him. And thus does the poet bless the work, "O happy ye whose walls now rise." And the painter also has felt this appeal, as witness the first of the great series of frescoes in the Manchester town-hall, which represents the building of Mancunium from the designs of its Roman conquerors. Yet would this present spectacle inspire poet or painter as in the past?

Would not the ghostly gaze of Æneas the wanderer, be absorbed by large advertisements of travelling circuses? And would not Ford Madox Brown be puzzled how to use his splendid gift of imaginative representation when the human interest, the dignity of the work, and the constructive beauty of scaffold were all thrust into the background by the scale and impertinence of the surrounding posters?

I consider that it is this want of relation and pertinence to this set purpose to gain the attention of mankind by size or by surprise, which makes advertisement a most unfortunate field for design. For design implies order and the balancing of parts; advertising, as we see it done, implies chance, bill-sticking and reckless strife for effect. However good a single poster design may be, in vain will it go to the wall when opposed to Mr. Barnum's benevolent face, which measured 4 feet from chin to crown by 3 feet 3 inches across; or to Mrs. S. A. Allen, with her hair restored, who measures 3 feet 7 inches from chin to crown, her massive back hair being 8 feet in length by 2 feet 4 inches in thickness; or to that child happy in the possession of Pears' soap, who measures 6 feet from base to crown by 5 feet 6 inches from base to big toe. Such gigantic bills throw cities out of scale, and demand that the present dimensions of man should be reconsidered. Indeed some such reconsideration is needed; but remembering the practical spirit of Mahomet, who went to the mountain when it failed to come to him, I would suggest a similar compromise in this matter of adjustment between man and monstrous impertinent advertisements, and would demand that the present dimensions of posters should be reconsidered. I would urge that the method now partially adopted by Messrs. Willing & Partington for posting announcements relating to entertainments, publications, sales, &c., should be made universal and compulsory in its application to all casual street advertisements. The method in question is merely the division of a large board into numerous spaces by means of narrow strips of moulding intersecting each other at right angles, each space thus enclosed being large enough to contain a double-crown poster sheet (*i.e.*, 20in. x 30in.), while an inscription is placed at the top of the board stating the subject of the announcements which may be placed thereon—entertainments, publications, sales, train service, or what not. I would urge that certain forms of advertisement should be altogether prohibited: such, for example, as sandwichmen, flags across streets, sky signs, &c. As to sandwichmen, they might now be dealt with in London under one of the general regulations of the Metropolitan Streets Acts, which enacts that no picture, print, board, placard, or notice, except in such form and manner as may be approved by the Commissioner of Police, shall, by way of advertisement, be carried . . . in any street.

There are some, perhaps, who may think that interference in such trifling concerns as street advertisements would savour too much of that legislation with which we credit our grandmothers. To such I would say that street advertisements are most striking in manner, however trivial they may be in matter. They are by no means trifling concerns. They are just as aggressive as unrestrained street music, while every year their tendency is to become more aggressive, and every year the forces of advertising become stronger as more people profit thereby.

Others, again, may agree that advertisements are proper subjects for our concern, but may go on to oppose any restrictions as to the size of posters, or restraints as to methods of posting, on the ground that the hoardings are the people's picture-galleries, and that if the quality of the designs be improved, the quantity could not be too great, either in size or multitude. I think the supporters of this view somewhat forget the proportion and the nature of things, for the subject-matter of poster advertisements does not, as a rule, afford very inspiring motives for pictures, and the first thing sought by the advertiser is to compel the attention of the world by shouting his wares louder than the loudest of his brethren. Under our present system art is too often used to be abused, success is reserved for the biggest sheet on the hoarding, and the result of putting Pegasus into such harness is to drag him at the cart-tail of an ignoble commercial triumph.

Others, again, may contend that the existing rules and regulations, if stringently enforced, would be found to give the corporation boards, vestries, &c., sufficient powers in

BURROUGHS, WELLS & CO.



this matter. I grant that there is some truth in this, but recent developments of advertising show that the subject needs fresh consideration, while it cannot be denied that the practical working of these rules and regulations has resulted in making over our cities, our fields, our skies, our seas, and our most beautiful scenery to the tender mercies of the advertiser. Bill-sticking thrives throughout the land, until our system of reckless advertisement has won the crown. We have reached supremacy, and who will gainsay the award of Mr. Barnum's advance agent? For, indeed, when he came over last year, he was reported to have said that he found England the finest field in the world for advertisements; no restrictions and plenty of public spirit. "There is no other country in the world," exclaimed this gentleman, "in which men will close up their windows with hoarding boards and burn gas all day in their rooms for the sake of advertisement."

Such is the field for advertisement in Great Britain, and it is this field, this finest field in the world, which seems to me, as a designer, to be a spectacle of national disgrace, against which we ought to protest, and to improve which the first thing needful is not technical design but restriction. The Frankenstein of advertisement needs a cage rather than a costume.

In conclusion, and in hope of better days to come, I will briefly refer to certain technical considerations which, in my opinion, should govern design for advertisement. It is plain that the designer is called in for the purpose of giving artistic shape and emphasis to some announcement which would otherwise appear in simple type; so the first part of his business is to make a well-balanced and effective display of lettering, and this should govern and be made an essential part of whatever he may add in the way of decoration. Such being the case, I think a simple vigorous method of linear treatment is the most suitable, and will best agree with the necessary lettering. A strong outline ground-work with solid spaces of black here and there, and with three or four printings of colour, should give as brilliant a colour-print as advertisers could require, while a really good design would look well in only one colour.

It does not seem to me to be fitting to attempt the reproduction of some oil painting, and then to expose it to all the changes and chances of weather and usage to which an advertisement is certainly liable. The production of such elaborate results for such random treatment suggests a painful feeling of misapplied ingenuity, while the lettering in such advertisements always looks impertinent, as though it had been stuck on the picture and ought to be removed. This, however, is the prevailing fashion of pictorial advertisements; and the tendency is towards photographic realism and mechanical ingenuity rather than towards design; towards a fruitless effort to reproduce with the printing press results that belong to the hand. So many are the obstacles to design in this field of advertisement. One more, and I have done. I think the short span of life granted to advertisements discourages design. The permanent trade mark does not generally receive much artistic attention, yet it seems to me that here we have what might be a much fairer field for design than the pictorial subjects and treatments that we see everywhere. If advertisements were treated as distinctive and permanent badges of the firms or enterprises which they advertise, the artist might be encouraged to do better work and for a better wage, while in time such well designed badges might become sorts of coats of trade, like coats of arms, suggesting traditions of true commercial dignity, and they might survive as design when the schemes which had called them into existence had gone the way of all fulfilled projects. Thus the scope for design in advertisement might become wider and more certain as its purposes and limitations became more clearly acknowledged; and if order and restrictions were brought into force, so that it ceased to be the custom to shout names into notoriety or to deface the beauty of our scenery, it might then be possible for a designer to look on advertisement as a fair though minor field wherein to learn the quality of self-restraint and the sense for relation, for balance, and for order, which must always form the foundation of any good school for design.

The CHAIRMAN said the question of restriction of advertisements, as suggested by Mr. Sumner, was one upon which

he should like to hear an opinion from a member of a municipality.

Councillor MARTINEAU (Birmingham) said he believed that, as regarded the restriction of advertisements, there was no special power which would enable city councils to place them under control. The only exception was in the case of improper or indecent advertisements, in which case prohibition could be enforced by watch committees.

Mr. J. E. HODGSON said it appeared to him—in the enlightened age in which we lived, and in the tone of undue severity which existed in their social civilisation, a civilisation which did not exist abroad—to be an anomaly when they looked round at the hoardings in London and other places, and saw the nature of the advertisements. It looked almost as though in the mind of man there was an innate tendency to prurience which was restrained only by law and by common consent. He thought if there was any possible machinery by which those things could be put under control, it would be an advantage to the morals, good sense, and general feeling of refinement of the kingdom. (Applause)

Mr. STATHAM said that, whilst he quite agreed with Mr. Hodgson as to the vulgarity of a number of the posters they saw about, still the difficult question was whether they could do anything to restrain their artistic qualities. If a wall poster were in any way offensive to morality, of course the police could step in. The suggestion had been made that there should be committees of taste established in connection with municipalities, but he thought they would be a failure. Their end could be gained more effectively by working on public opinion by such papers as that that had been read, so that ugly advertisements would rather have an injurious effect on advertiser than anything else.

Mr. DIXON hoped they might see the time when some kind of restriction such as had been suggested might be possible on the part of local authorities. Sky-signs should be put down, and local authorities might undertake such work as that.

Dr. HARVEY spoke of the much better way in which advertising was conducted on the Continent than in England.

The CHAIRMAN said they had come to the conclusion that the air was public property, and that no one could interfere with it. They had made up their minds not to allow hideous street noises; but they had not yet made up their minds that the quiet colour of the streets was a thing that ought not to be interfered with beyond a certain extent, and the sooner they came to a decision on that, and tried to frame public opinion that those in authority might take action, the better it would be. He was told that in America they were about to bring out an apparatus to shadow these huge advertisements on the clouds, so that when they looked upwards at night they could see "Pears' Soap" baby on one cloud and the "Sapolio" design in another. (Laughter.) The question was one with which municipal authorities should deal.

#### NEW COMPANY.

HUGHES, BECKWITH & Co. (LIMITED)—Capital, 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. The object of the Company is to purchase and carry on the business of chemist and patent-medicine vendor, &c., now carried on at 138 High Street, and at Bowling Green Lane, Stourbridge, Worcester, by Arthur Fredk. Beckwith, under the style of Hughes, Beckwith & Co. The first shareholders are:—Alfred W. Dando, 5 Priory Street, Dudley, valuer; J. H. Plant, Dudley, manufacturer of sheet-iron goods; W. S. Mobberley, Stourbridge, law student; M. Hepworth, Dudley, solicitor's clerk; W. Fullwood, Brierly Hill, cashier; A. E. Bowen, Wollaston, works, manager; H. Perks, Stourbridge, draper. The above take one share each. Arthur Fredk. Beckwith is appointed the first managing director.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS, NEW YORK.—The report of the New York State Board of Pharmacy shows that during the past year there have been in that State 506 candidatures for pharmacists' licences, whilst only 195 licences have been issued.



## Legal Reports.

### BEECHAM'S PILLS.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on October 31, before Mr. Justice Chitty, Mr. Maclean, Q.C., mentioned the case of *Beecham v. Thompson*. There was, he said, down for hearing a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant, Mr. L. Thompson, chemist and druggist, of Monkwearmouth, from selling as Beecham's pills goods which were not manufactured by the plaintiff. It had been arranged, however, that the motion should stand over until action, the defendant in the meantime giving an undertaking in the terms of the notice of the motion.

### APPRENTICES AND LIMITED COMPANIES.

AN appeal from magistrates has been heard by Justices Hawkins and Stephens, in which the question is raised whether an apprenticeship to a limited company is legally binding. The Barnsley magistrates have held that it is not, agreeing with the argument that the master's obligations with an apprenticeship are personal, and that the apprentice is entitled to the care and instruction of some defined and named person. If he could be bound to a society or company, the care and instruction of the apprentice must necessarily be given by a manager, which manager might be continually changing. The question is said to be a new one. The judges, after considering the point for a day, allowed the appeal, holding that an apprenticeship with a limited company was legal.

### AT THE EXPENSE OF THE PUBLIC.

A DIVISIONAL COURT of Queen's Bench (Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Lawrence), on Wednesday held in the case of *Urmston v. Whiteleg Brothers*, that an agreement by which a number of Lancashire mineral water manufacturers bound themselves for a period of ten years, under penalties, not to sell mineral waters for less than 9d. per dozen bottles net, was an agreement to put money into the pockets of the members of the Mineral Water Manufacturers' Association at the expense of the public without consideration, and could not be enforced by law. Leave was granted to appeal.

### AN ADVERTISEMENT DISPUTE.

IN the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on Wednesday, the case of *Oppenheimer Brothers & Co. v. B. W. Hair & Son* came on for hearing before Mr. Baron Pollock and a special jury. The plaintiffs, who are wholesale druggists and merchants, carrying on business at 1 and 3 Sun Street, and 39 Wilson Street, Finsbury Circus, sued the defendants, Messrs. B. W. Hair & Sons, the proprietors of "Hair's Asthma Cure," for breach of agreement under which the defendants contracted for a page advertisement in the Spanish Almanack, a trade periodical, issued by the plaintiffs. The price to be paid for the advertisement was 100*l.*, and the plaintiffs agreed to take this amount in bottles of Asthma Cure. The advertisement was inserted in due course, and some 687,000 copies of the almanack were circulated in Spanish-speaking countries, Spain excepted. The defendants, however, declined to pay for the advertisement on the ground that the agreement had not been properly carried out, and that the wording of the advertisement had been altered after having been submitted to them for approval. Mr. Bowen Rowlands, Q.C., who appeared for the plaintiffs, said the latter point had been sprung upon them, and he asked for an adjournment in order to obtain additional evidence. After argument, his lordship held that plaintiffs were entitled to an adjournment, and directed that the case should again come on for hearing on Friday.

### IS A SHOP ASSISTANT A WORKMAN?

THE delicate question has come before Justices Hawkins and Stephen, in the Queen's Bench, whether a shop assistant is a "workman within the meaning of the Employers and

Workmen Act, 1875." "Workman" is defined by the Act not to include a domestic or menial servant, but, save as aforesaid, means any person who, being a labourer, journeyman, artificer, handicraftsman, miner, or otherwise engaged in manual labour, has entered into or works under a contract with an employer, whether the contract be expressed or implied, and be a contract of service or a contract personally to execute any work or labour. A grocer's assistant had been summoned before the magistrates under the Act for unlawfully leaving his service without notice, and the magistrates ordered him to pay 20*s.* for damages and costs; but the assistant appealed on the point of jurisdiction. He had been engaged as "shop assistant" at a salary of 25*l.* a year with board and lodging upon the premises, but it was stipulated that each party might give a month's notice to put an end to the engagement. The employer kept porters to do heavy manual work in the business, and the appellant performed only the ordinary duties of an indoor assistant—principally, and almost exclusively, said the magistrates in the "case," in receiving orders from customers and handing them their goods over the counter. In the course of the argument, Mr. Justice Hawkins intimated an opinion that there was not much manual labour about serving customers across the counter; but it was thought that "ordinary duties of an indoor assistant" might include many things which involve manual labour, as putting up and taking down the shop shutters, moving the goods in the shop, sweeping the shop out, &c. Ultimately the case was referred back to the magistrates for fuller information.

### TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

THE *Trade Marks Journal* publishes the following notice:—"Any person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks may, within one month of the date of this journal, give notice in duplicate, at the Patent Office, in the form 'J,' in the second schedule to the Trade Marks Rules, 1890, of opposition to such registration." All communications to be addressed to H. Reader Lack Esq., Comptroller General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

*From the "Trade Marks Journal," October 29, 1890.*

- "THE RIGHT MIXTURE" and other wording on label; for a medicine for human use. By F. Holmes, 199 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. 94,643.
- "CEILEY'S WORM POWDERS"; for a medicine for human use. By R. Ceiley, Church Plain, Great Yarmouth. 99,058.
- "MUSTARDINE"; for a plaster for human use. By G. F. H. Townsend, 45 High Street, Sydenham. 99,355.
- "MONTROSE COD LIVER OIL"; for a preparation with extract of malt. By W. E. Berry, 94 Market Street, Farnworth, near Bolton. 99,434.
- "HALVIVA"; for chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy. By J. B. Halerow, 21 Ilminster Gardens, Lavender Hill, S.W. 150,130.
- "CYMEDROLDEB," and picture of bull standing on bridge over stream; for aerated waters. By L. Jenkins, Vale of Glamorgan Brewery, Cowbridge. 99,284.

*From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 5, 1890.*

- "TINTURA PERIGOZZI"; for chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy. By G. Zamboni, 15 Via Cadrega, Verona, Italy. 95,754.
- "GLYCONES" and other wording; for medical suppositories. By E. Lilly & Co. Indianapolis, U.S.A. 150,173.
- "MARSNOT"; for mineral and aerated waters. By Dowden & Co. (Limited), St. Paul's Lane, Bournemouth. 99,860.
- "WEATHER PLANT" and other wording, and sketches of plant on label; for seeds and plant of *Abrus Precatorius*. By W. Tilley, 11 Lewes Road, Brighton. 97,932.

Sketch of child sitting in bath holding piece of soap, and wording; also sketch of hand thrust through placard, with wording; for perfumery and toilet articles. By A. & F. Pears, 71/75 New Oxford Street, W.C. 98,639, 98,669.

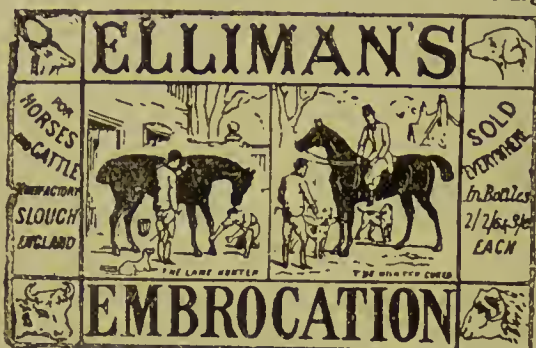


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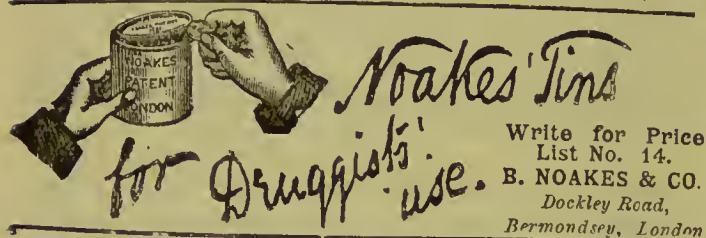
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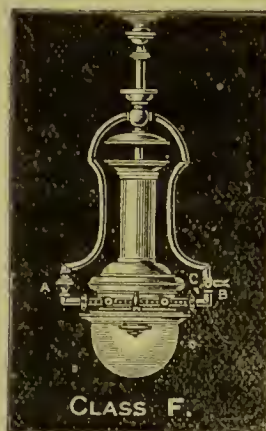
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COMPANIES AND WIDOWS.

We find from our correspondence that Mr. Carteighe se-  
 cured at least one convert to his views on the company  
 question, by his argument based on the so-called "widows  
 clause."



It is a pity, we think, that this subject should have been brought into prominence, but as it has been introduced into the discussion by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, it will be better that it should be fully dealt with.

The argument is by no means a new one: it has been familiar to experts for twenty years past. So far from being a sound one, it is, in our opinion, the worst, the weakest, and (from a trade point of view) the wickedest that has yet been brought forward in justification of the refusal to deal with companies calling themselves chemists and druggists.

It is said that it is illogical for chemists to object to companies being chemists and druggists, if they employ a qualified manager, while they retain the exemption in favour of executors doing the same.

Of course it is illogical, to a certain extent, but what then? Is there any law either in its expression, its incidence, or its administration, that is perfectly logical? We have statutes against gambling and against lotteries. Now and again some gifted seer discovers that the Stock Exchange is a hotbed of the wildest speculation, that gambling is proceeding in Mincing Lane, or that betting occurs at the Derby. And we are told it is illogical to allow these to continue, and still to maintain our laws against gambling. We are all very familiar with the medical men's argument that it is monstrously illogical to interfere with vivisection so long as pigeon-shooting is permitted. What does the sensible legislator reply to such arguments? He says, simply, "We do what we reasonably can: we have to recognise facts and conditions which exist, and these often necessitate some things being illogical. That we cannot do everything is not a sufficient reason for doing nothing."

Let the proposal to abandon the so-called "widows clause" be set down in naked English, and its unreasonableness will be at once evident. The Government has required a body of registered and qualified men to whom it can trust the exclusive sale of poisons. That is all the Government cares about. Chemists and druggists have been chosen, and set apart for the purpose, and they are asked to consent that whenever any one of them dies his business shall be at once, or within a short period, subject to a forced sale, involving, in hundreds of instances, the absolute sacrifice of a livelihood for widows and orphans. The suggestion is absurd: no sane men would be chemists and druggists on such terms, and it is evident to clear-sighted people that some compromise is necessary. The Government gets round the difficulty, not quite logically, but in a reasonable manner.

But having made this concession, says Mr. Carteighe, it follows that you must allow companies to be formed to carry on business as chemists and druggists if they employ qualified managers. What an argument! If companies, why not everybody? And if everybody, what is left of the Pharmacy Act?

We claim that we have now disposed of all the sophisms by which it has been sought to prove that the title "chemist and druggist" is not worth defending. The future of British pharmacy depends on vigorous and united action now, and chemists who think with us—and we know they are many—must by letter and speech make the Council clearly understand that the addition of such a clause as we suggest is the condition of the united effort in which we all wish to engage.

#### LEGENDARY PHARMACEUTICAL HISTORY.

WE fail to understand the motive for the depreciation of the Pharmacy Act of 1868, which has become a stock item of

history with the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and which is being retailed with trifling variation by some of the faithful in various parts of the country. As "a poor wretched Poisons Bill," Mr. Carteighe has described it; "merely a Poisons Act," says Mr. Cross; "the Society's Bill," said Mr. Pullen, at Birmingham the other day, "dwindled down into a Poisons Act, which had put upon them a great amount of disability, and given them very little compensation." This agrees with Mr. Carteighe's record of the pharmaceutical history of 1863-8, narrated at several of the meetings he has addressed during the current year. Such was the story he is reported to have told to the Manchester chemists at the meeting held in that city on October 28. He said:—

"What do I remember in my young days? The very best Pharmacy Bill ever put in print was ready to be introduced by a Minister of the Crown, promoted by the Pharmaceutical Society, and that Bill was wrecked because the members of the trade who did not belong to the Pharmaceutical Society wanted to have all the privileges of membership, wanted to be made pharmaceutical chemists, and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society at the time could not meet their wishes. The examined men of that time declared that they held a certain position, that it was unjust, and all the rest of it, and practically the Council was unable to accede to the request. Well, the effect of that was that an agitation sprang up, an opposition society was founded, and the result was a sort of internecine war, in which I took a very large share, and in which I had much to do in bringing very many excellent members of the trade who did not belong to the Society into close accord with the Society. I say that the result was not a good Pharmacy Bill, but a very indifferent Poisons Bill."

It would be a pity to allow such a distorted account of a very interesting period of pharmaceutical history to gain currency, and we take the liberty therefore to correct Mr. Carteighe's too fluent narrative.

We have to grope a little in the dark for we have no knowledge of any Pharmacy Bill throughout our history which a Minister of the Crown was ready to introduce. The expression reported is rather ambiguous, but we take it that this meaning was the one which was conveyed to the Manchester audience. It is true that in 1867 the Home Secretary, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, intimated that he was "not unwilling to support" a Bill restricting the title of "chemist and druggist" to persons then in business as such, to pharmaceutical chemists, to medical men, and to persons to be examined, and limiting the sale of certain drugs to such persons. But this can hardly have been "the best Pharmacy Bill ever produced," for it is just the outline of the "poor, wretched Poisons Act" of 1868, and it referred to the Bill contemplated after the agitation complained of had had its full effect.

Nearly all through the century private members of Parliament and Government departments had been trying to plan a measure restricting more or less absurdly the sale of poisons. The Pharmaceutical Society had all along opposed a firm front to obnoxious proposals, and had insisted with much ability and conviction on the superior protection afforded to the public by educated pharmacists than could be ensured by mechanical arrangements. Mr. Jacob Bell's Bill as first drafted in 1847 (in Mr. Carteighe's very young days, we presume) provided for the registration of all existing chemists and druggists, and aimed to prohibit anyone else, except after examination, from carrying on the business. Mr. Bell did not attempt to define the business, and the House of Commons never asked him to do so. They would not listen to this proposal. The Bill of 1852 which he passed was of considerable value to the Pharmaceutical



Society, but it was not what Mr. Bell hoped to obtain, and it had no effect on the trade generally.

About the middle of 1863 a committee of the Medical Council—then a body rather new to its work—framed a Bill, one of the chief features of which was the assumption of control over chemists and druggists, proposing to regulate their examination, to inspect their pharmacies, and to stringently prohibit the trade in “quack” medicines the composition of which should not be prominently declared. This Bill was never adopted by the Medical Council itself; but it was published as a feeler. The Pharmaceutical Society, through its Journal, rather warmly advocated the principle of union with the medical body, insisting that objectionable details could be removed by discussion; but the then youthful United Society of Chemists and Druggists uncompromisingly opposed the submission of chemists and druggists to medical authority. We imagine their indignation would be contagious even now.

The United Society had been defeated in their attempt to secure exemption for their constituents from jury service, when the Pharmaceutical Society had secured that privilege for their smaller and registered body; and this advantage to the latter body had occasioned some natural irritation. Before the Medical Council Bill was heard of the United Society had resolved to push forward their demand to get registration and as much privilege as their rivals. They were undoubtedly the originators of the movement which led to the Act of 1868; but the Pharmaceutical Society was stirred into action by the activity of the younger body, and were actually first in the field with a draft Bill. The leaders of the United Society thereupon sought a conference, and were unceremoniously snubbed. Then they produced their own Bill. The Pharmaceutical Society's Bill ignored poisons; sought only to incorporate all the trade into a registered body, charging all outsiders a guinea each for registration, and prohibiting anyone not on the register which their Bill contemplated from keeping open shop for the compounding of the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners. The United Society's Bill was a somewhat unwieldy production, but its authors had had the sense to include the object which numerous Governments had sought to accomplish. They introduced a “poisons schedule,” and for this reason alone when the two Bills went before a select committee the one promoted by the United Society came out uppermost. This result admitted a ray of light into the very exclusive council-chamber at Bloomsbury Square. Their organ told the members that the experience acquired should be a useful guide. “If the opinions of the Select Committee,” it said, “are to be taken as representing those of the Legislature, it will be necessary that we should change our course or relinquish our object;” a piece of true wisdom reluctantly arrived at. The next Bill was shaped in accordance with the wishes of the Legislature, the opinions of other persons interested were received with a little more respect, and the measure passed.

If the story we have briefly sketched is wrong in any essential particular, let us be refuted; if not, let Mr. Carteighe withdraw the imaginary record which he has traced.

Then follows the question whether the Pharmacy Act is worth anything to chemists and druggists. This is rather a matter of opinion than of fact. To speak of it as “a mere Poisons Act” is ridiculous. It is that, but it is much more also. It is easy enough to prove that the sales of poisons do not by themselves contribute any magnificent revenue to the fashionable pharmacist; but it is only on account of these that the Legislature protects the title of chemist and

druggist at all. The best evidence of the value of the title is the struggles of outsiders to get something resembling it. A member of the Pharmaceutical Council has declared that even if that goes, he and his colleagues can still fall back on the title of pharmacist. This is true; and it is our justification for so persistently pressing this subject on our perhaps somewhat wearied readers. We have a President and a Council who, for various reasons, do not much value and will not defend a property which has been entrusted to their keeping. In our opinion, that property is of the utmost importance. If those who live by its use think so too, they will perceive the danger, and will not allow these gentlemen to speak as their representatives without protest before the British Parliament.

## THE NEW FRENCH CUSTOMS TARIFF.

THE Tariff Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has decided to recommend the adoption of the principle of what is known as the “double tariff.” That is to say that, if the Chambers agree (and they contain a large majority of thick-and-thin protectionists), there will, from 1892, be two Customs tariffs in France: a minimum one, which is intended to apply to foreign imports generally, and a maximum one, the application of which is to be held as a threat over nations who, protectionist themselves, think it to their advantage to hamper French trade by heavy duties. The four principal foreign nations who may be expected to fall under this category are the United States, Germany, Russia, and Italy. With the latter country France has only recently patched up a kind of commercial peace, after a war of tariffs which, while it disorganised trade in both countries, certainly brought no advantages to either. With Russia, France is so eager to remain on a good footing that it is doubtful whether she would resort to any fiscal measures likely to create unpleasantness, whatever the Russians themselves may do in that respect. Germany she cannot touch, for the terms of the treaty of peace of 1871 compel her to concede to that country—without reciprocity on Germany's part—the most favourable terms given to any nation for any article of commerce; and it is by no means unlikely that when the time arrives to put the French maximum tariff into force against the United States, that country may have virtually disarmed the sister Republic by the repeal of the McKinley Act. In the meantime, however, it may be as well to consider in what manner the proposed new French tariff is likely to affect our own industries, especially those connected with the interests represented by this journal. The proposed new tariff contains no less than 654 clauses, each specifying the duty to which a separate class of goods shall be subject. The first paragraph relating to medicinal articles refers to the importation of crude drugs—medicinal roots, herbs, flowers, fruits, leaves, barks, seeds, &c.; in short, to all the crude drugs, of which thousands of pounds worth are annually shipped to France by our wholesale druggists. The whole of these articles are to be admitted free and the maximum tariff, even if applied, will not touch them. Next we come to a long list of manufactured chemical products, and of these only a few heavy chemicals—sulphate of ammonia, potashes, carbonate of potash, boracic and sulphuric acids, chlorate of potash, and direct distillates of coal-tar are to be duty free. Quinine will pay 15*s.* per kilo. (or fully 30 per cent. of its present value) under the minimum, and 20*s.* under the maximum tariff. Saccharin is prohibited altogether; on iodine, whether crude or resublimed, the duty will be 4*s.* and 5*s.* per kilo. respectively, and on iodide



of potassium it will be the same. Perfumery is to be taxed very heavily; toilet soaps, 2f. and 2.60f. per kilo. under the minimum and maximum tariffs respectively; sauces, &c. (which strangely enough are treated as a perfume), 0.25f. and 0.30f.; alcoholic soaps, 80f. and 100f. per hectolitre of pure alcohol. All medicaments which are incorporated in any Pharmacopœia will be dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* under the minimum, and 20 per cent. under the maximum tariff, the value to be determined by the "Ecole Supérieure de Pharmacie." The importation of medicines not official in any Pharmacopœia is prohibited altogether. These are a few of the proposals of the Tariff Committee, but as the tariff may not improbably be altered considerably in the course of its discussion by the Chambers, we reserve further comment upon the specific duties until the Tariff Bill shall have assumed a more definite shape. The vicious system of differential duties, under which goods of extra-European origin are taxed higher if imported from any European market than when shipped direct from the country of production, is not only maintained, but emphasised, under the new Bill. It specially affects such articles as raw drugs, sponges, all varieties of spices and dye stuffs, indigo, cochineal, tea, shellac, vanilla, &c. Many of these—raw drugs, for instance—are duty free if imported direct, but when brought from a European market they pay a "surtaxe," in some instances too small to induce them to be shipped direct, in others heavy enough to render trade between the recognised market centres and France all but impossible. The French colonies, moreover, have another and serious grievance. So far as their import trade is concerned, they are treated as French territory. Tonquinese, Anamites, Algerians, and what not, are thereby compelled to buy expensive French cottons, which they must admit duty free, rather than better and more suitable Manchester goods, which they would prefer were it not for the heavy duty. But in shipping goods to France they are treated as foreigners and subjected to the same Customs duties upon their coffee, cocoa, spices, and vanilla as if they were British or other foreign subjects. Their deputies in the French Chamber are endeavouring to obtain the repeal of these duties, but at present it is doubtful whether they will succeed.

#### COMMENTARY.

**KOCH AND CONSUMPTION.**—It is reported that Dr. Koch has been exceedingly successful with his anti-bacterial treatment of consumption, and he has been granted a prolonged leave of absence from his professional duties to enable him to pursue his investigations on a wider scale than hitherto. It is stated that the remedy is not a chemical, but something of the nature of an attenuated culture of the tuberculous bacillus—that is to say, Dr. Koch appears to be doing with this organism what Pasteur has already done with the anthrax and hydrophobia germs. There is some talk of further following Pasteurian plans by starting a Koch's consumption institute in Berlin.

**DANGEROUS NEWSPAPER REPORTS.**—In reporting an inquest held at Keighley last week, the Bradford *Observer* winds up as follows:—"The jury found 'that the deceased poisoned herself whilst of unsound mind.' In the course of the inquiry the coroner made some remarks upon the fact that so few precautions were taken with regard to the sale of laudanum, although at the same time he believed that a strong, healthy person might take with impunity  $3\frac{1}{2}$  oz. if accustomed to it. A juryman said that a person might take fifteen or eighteen pennyworth a day without danger, and

instanced the case of a Bradford young lady who drank 4 oz. in three hours with no fatal result." It was bad enough if the coroner and the juryman made such remarks; but editors of papers read by all sorts and conditions of people should exercise some reasonable discretion in sending forth such statements as the above.

**THE ALCOHOL TEST FOR CASTOR OIL.**—Mr. Maben referred last week, to the unreliability of the Pharmacopœial statement that one part of castor oil is soluble in two parts of rectified spirit. Mr. Michael Conroy, mentions (*C. & D.*, Nov. 16, 1889, that solution of the oil only takes place at 70°-80° F., not at 60° F. as stated by the Pharmacopœia; and he adds that two parts of 0.830 spirit does effect solution at 60° F. Mr. J. A. Wilson, of Tattington, also refers to the matter in last week's *Chemical News*, and practically corroborates these statements. According to Mr. A. H. Allen the Pharmacopœia statement is correct at 30° C., providing spirit of exactly 0.838 gravity he used. Mr. Wilson has examined a number of samples of commercial and medicinal castor oil, strictly at 30° C., and by a spirit of exactly 0.838 specific gravity, and finds that at 30° C. the oil is not completely soluble, but that the temperature of solution varies between 36° and 43° C. In carrying out the alcohol-test he states that it is best to operate as follows: One measure of the castor oil under examination is mixed thoroughly with two volumes of 0.838 spirit, and then heated, stirring well with a thermometer till complete solution takes place. In the case of genuine castor oil this will be between 38° and 43° C.; if any foreign oil be present the temperature will be much higher; and in gross adulteration some oil may not be dissolved even at the boiling-point of the mixture.

**MEDICAL MEN AND THE UNQUALIFIED SELLER.**—*The Pharmaceutical Journal* seems to consider that the trial at Glasgow reported last week, disposes of the point raised when the unqualified seller of poisons was discussed so much, early this year. It was then alleged that the law, as interpreted by the High Court, did not apply to all medical men as it undoubtedly does to chemists and druggists. Our contemporary has not quite appreciated the objection that was raised. In 1868 an exemption was made in favour of apothecaries. Subsequently, opinions were expressed that this exemption did not cover all it was intended to cover, as it might be construed to apply to licentiates of the Apothecaries' Society only. Hence the 1869 amending Act was passed. The latter says, "Nothing contained in the first fifteen sections of the recited Act shall affect any person who has been registered as a legally qualified medical practitioner before the passing of this Act; and the said clauses shall not apply to any person who may hereafter be registered as a legally qualified practitioner, and who, in order to obtain his diploma for such registration, shall have passed an examination in pharmacy." Such a person was the doctor who claimed to be the employer of the defendant in the Glasgow case. He might himself compound and sell poisons, but there is nothing in the Act to justify him in authorising someone else to do so. But the exemption of apothecaries is quite differently expressed. The 16th section of the 1868 Act says, "Nothing hereinbefore contained shall extend to, or interfere with, the business of any legally qualified apothecary." That is much more comprehensive. It is quite possible to argue from it that an apothecary may carry on his business in any manner which pleases him. And it is almost certain that an apothecary's assistant, holding the assistant's certificate of the Apothecaries' Society—a much lower qualification than that of the Pharmaceutical Society—might legally sell poisons for an apothecary, though he would not be justified in doing so for a chemist and druggist.



## NOTES FROM A COMMERCIAL LABORATORY.

By G. A. GRIERSON, F.L.S.

**OIL OF EUCALYPTUS.**—Viewed from a commercial standpoint, two varieties of this may be distinguished. In one the specific gravity varies within very little of .899, and the odour is distinctly cajeput-like; this oil is almost colourless, and soluble in its own weight of rectified spirit, and forms the bulk of the oil of commerce. The other variety has a specific gravity of from .868 to .875, is yellow in colour, and requires from five to six times its volume of spirit to dissolve it; its most marked characteristic, however, is its fragrance, which differs from the odour of the first-mentioned oil in about the same degree that oil of lemon does from oil of cajeput. This character renders it a favourite with consumers, and it is therefore all the more remarkable that the wholesale trade is not awake to its significance. The first sample I examined was received in a 23lb.-tin, branded "150° oil, Arnold Hines & Co., New York," in December, 1887. Out of over a dozen samples obtained during the present year through London druggists, brokers, and importers, only one belonged to this variety; all the others corresponded in odour with the variety first named and were labelled variously *E. Globulus* and *amygdalinus*.

**CHLOROFORM AS A PRESERVATIVE.**—The experience of a number of years with this has convinced me that when used in saturated aqueous solution it is useful as a preservative of preparations containing organic matter, when it is only necessary to preserve them for limited periods. When used in the preservation of concentrated infusions and decoctions, it cannot be relied on to do its work under all conditions. Here should be noted the distinction between the history of a sample kept on the shelf of the experimental laboratory and that of a batch of twenty, fifty, or a hundred gallons. The risk of infection run by the latter between the time it leaves the laboratory and the time when it reaches a resting-place on one of the hot top shelves of the retail man is very great; the conditions which surround it during the different periods of its distribution are often the most favourable for the introduction of mould and other spores. Close observation of the conduct of organic preparations preserved by different methods, and undergoing the usual handling incidental to articles of commerce, should therefore be the most reliable means of testing the value of preservatives, and should be used in conjunction with the ordinary laboratory experiments. Infusions preserved with chloroform and exposed to light lose their odour much more rapidly than when light is excluded, and the development of mould is proportional to the loss of odour. This has been repeatedly confirmed by observations on the same batch of infusion, part of which was kept in bottles and part in stone jars, the conditions of temperature, &c., being the same in each case. The preservation of fruits with chloroform vapour has proved in my hands unsatisfactory. Gooseberries, even after cooking, retained enough taste to render them disagreeable; strawberries contracted and became soft and unrepresentable; while cherries lost their colour, and retained the persistent taste, like the gooseberries. There is little doubt that, as an all-round pharmaceutical preservative, alcohol still holds the field.

**ARSENIC IN GLYCERINE.**—A sample of a well-known brand examined recently contained distinct traces of both iron and arsenic. The latter was recognised by Marsh's test. Another sample from a different maker, and sold for internal use, proved to be free from both these impurities, so also did a sample sold as ordinary glycerine by the same maker.

**EXHAUSTION OF DRUGS.**—The following notes on this subject are given for what they are worth. They should in each case have been checked by alkaloid estimations, but want of time has prevented this being done. 118 lbs. of ergot were exhausted with about 80 gallons of cold water in the course of making liquid extract; the water was used in quantities of about 8 gallons, and the process occupied about 5 days. In order to test the degree of absolute exhaustion reached, 2 oz. from the last 8 gallons were evaporated to dryness and weighed; the residue weighed 4 grains. 1 oz. of the marc was then percolated with an

aqueous menstruum containing 20 per cent. of spirit. On evaporation this yielded 18 grains of stiff extract, which would not dry at 212° F. This tends to show that complete exhaustion in ordinary laboratory operations is impossible. The following notes on the preparation of ext. cocæ liquid by re-percolation are corroborative of this: 20 oz. of coca leaves in No. 16 powder were macerated for 12 hours in 20 oz. of proof spirit (which barely moistened them), and then packed to the depth of 1½ inches in 4 percolators (diameter 6 inches); 10 oz. more of proof spirit were then poured over the marc before packing tightly; percolation was continued with 1 pint of proof spirit, and stopped when 14 oz. had come through; the specific gravity of percolate was then .984. Percolation was now continued with water, and the specific gravity of the first portion of percolate proved to be 1.044, and next portion .982; at this stage the specific gravity of percolate from the first percolator was 1.000, and from the second .992. Percolation was stopped when 20 oz. had been collected. The specific gravity of finished product was .984, and 2 drachms yielded 15 grains dry residue. The loss of proof spirit amounted to 30 oz. It should be mentioned here that 2 drachms from a batch made by the pharmacopœial method yielded 33 grains of dry residue. This proves that, so far as absolute exhaustion is in question, the method of the Pharmacopœia is superior to re-percolation, although both methods are wasteful, and on a manufacturing scale are well replaced by pressure. Half an ounce of marc from the first percolator was re-exhausted with proof spirit; 2 oz. of the percolate yielded 16 grains dry residue.

## Trade Notes

**PIPERAZIDINE.**—The name of Schering's new synthetic preparation has been changed from "spermine" to "piperazidine."

**CATALOGUE RECEIVED.**—C. C. Vevers, of Leeds, has forwarded his illustrated catalogue of photographic apparatus, &c., 64 pp., 2d.

**W. B. FORDHAM & SONS (LIMITED).**—The committee of the Stock Exchange has granted a quotation for the new shares in W. B. Fordham & Sons (Limited) (10,000, 1l. each). The total capital now appears in the official list, 70,000l.

At the Dunedin Exhibition four diplomas, indicating first order of merit, have been awarded to Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. for goods exhibited by them—namely, one for Kepler extract of malt, one for "tabloids" and other pharmaceutical products, one for "lanoline" and its preparations, one for Kepler cod-liver oil.

**THE M'KINLEY TARIFF.**—We have this week received another copy of the new United States Tariff, brought out in the form of a small reference book, to sell at 1s. Besides the Tariff, it comprises a money conversion table, a list of the U.S. Consuls, and other useful information. It is published at the *Shipping World Office*, 25 Pilgrim Street, E.C.

**THE CHEMISTS' AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)** have issued their twelfth annual balance-sheet, and report a substantial increase in the sales at each of the factories during the past twelve months. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 8¾ per cent., absorbing 1,485l., and carrying forward 13l. 7s. 2d. The net profit thus dealt with is arrived at after writing off certain amounts not explicitly stated in the balance-sheet for depreciation of premises, plant, bottles, and cases.

**MESSRS. BLYTON, ASTLEY & CO.**, makers of medicated lozenges, of the Eagle Laboratories, Manchester, have brought out a seasonable novelty called glycerine and paregoric pastilles. These are composed of sugar, honey, glycerine, and paregoric, are very palatable, and would be, we should think, decidedly effective in relieving throat irritation and coughs generally. Messrs. Blyton, Astley & Co. supply these in glass-lidded boxes containing 8 lbs., with an outer card lid forming a good show-card.



## Practical Notes and Formulae

### MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

M. PASSERIEUX, a French student of pharmacy, states in one of the French journals that mercurial ointment of double strength (1 of mercury to 1 of benzoated lard) can be made quickly by triturating the mercury with a little of the lard, and adding peroxide of hydrogen drop by drop. The mercury is quickly reduced to minute globules, and when the desired degree of division is attained the rest of the lard can be added. Obviously this condition is obtained owing to the partial oxidation of the metal. About 10 drops of peroxide of hydrogen solution is required for 3 oz. of mercury, so that the amount of oxidation is trifling.

### NAVY-BLUE HECTOGRAPH INK.

	Parts.
Brilliant green, crystals .. ..	3
Hoffmann's violet, 4 B .. ..	3
Glycerine .. ..	1
Water .. ..	10

Mix the two colouring matters in a mortar, and reduce them, if in lumps, to a moderately fine powder. Transfer this to a tared flask, and add the glycerine and water, and heat the flask on a water-bath, frequently agitating, until the colours are dissolved. Then allow the flask to cool, replace it on the scale, and restore the loss of water. Transfer the product to small phials.

Since a little of this ink lasts a long time, it is best to keep it in small phials, as the liquid would, by gradual evaporation, become too thick, and the lost water could only be replaced by guess. Inkstains produced by it upon the hands, &c., may be readily removed by washing with alcohol strongly acidulated with acetic acid.—*American Druggist*.

### Q. S. OF EXCIPIENT.

THE Vienna Pharmaceutical Club at one of its meetings recently had the subject of "q.s." of pill excipient brought before it by Dr. Hellmann. On the Continent, as well as in the United Kingdom, dispensers meet with the expression in prescriptions, and after the club referred to had discussed the matter, it made a recommendation that the first one who dispenses a prescription of the kind should make a note on it of the weight which the pill-mass has been made up to by excipient.

### RESIN SOAP AS AN EMULSIFIER.

A FRENCH gentleman has just discovered that resin soap is a good emulsifier of fatty bodies, such as vaseline and lard, and liquids like carbon bisulphide, tar, &c. He makes the soap by mixing 10 parts of resin, 3 of carbonate of potash, and 30 of water together, and evaporating to dryness. Mr. Collier used resin and caustic soda (see THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, vol. xxxv., page 352), but the results are doubtless the same.

### INDELIBLE ANILINE INK.

THE following process has recently been suggested. It is said to provide an ink of a violet colour, which becomes jet black on exposure. We shall be glad if some one will try it, and report the results:—Mix 50 grammes of aniline oil (containing more or less toluidine), 25 c.c. of water, and 25 c.c. of hydrochloric acid, and heat in a flask on a water-bath until the aniline is entirely dissolved; then add to the solution 10 grammes of chloride of copper, and carry the heat to the boiling-point. In the process, as thus far carried out, the quantity of aniline is, as will be seen, about double the quantity of the acid. Therefore the aniline will not become saturated by the acid, and the mixture will contain free bases, but it will gradually assume a violet colour; and when at this stage add about 15 c.c. of hydrochloric acid, and about 10 grammes of bichromate of potash, small quantities of these substances being alternately poured in. If during the introduction of the bichromate the effervescence becomes too violent, the heat should be withdrawn. Finally add about 10 to 15 c.c. of hydrochloric acid, which has for its object to bring all violet colouring-matter, which may have separated from the liquid, into solution. The separation of some of the violet colouring-matter is due to the fact that during the process of the oxidation the acid, to a certain extent, is absorbed, and there-

fore only one portion of the violet colouring-matter remains in solution, while the other portion is precipitated. The product is now filtered, to separate any small particles of solid matter that may have formed, when the ink is complete and ready for use.

### A DELIGHTFUL PERFUME

is, according to the *Seif. Zeitung*, obtained from the following formula:—

Oil of bergamot .. ..	5 drachms
" lemongrass .. ..	5 "
" ylang-ylang .. ..	1 oz.
" neroli (Bigarade) .. ..	5 drachms
" rose geranium .. ..	3 drops
Otto of rose .. ..	50 "
Orris root .. ..	4 oz.
Spirit .. ..	6 pints

Digest for seven days; then add to it the following:—

Fresh milk .. ..	9 oz.
Tincture of benzoin (1-5) .. ..	1 1/2 "
Essence of musk .. ..	5 drachms

Shake well, filter, set aside in a cool place as long as possible; and lastly, add to it from 8 to 15 drops of oil of patchouly dissolved in 1/2 oz. or so of absolute alcohol.

### A SUPERIOR BOUQUET.

HERRBURGER gives the following:—

Triple extract of jasmine .. ..	1 1/2 drachm
Oil of bergamot .. ..	50 drops
" lemon .. ..	5 "
" lavender .. ..	3 "
" cloves .. ..	1 "
" orris .. ..	1 "
Civet .. ..	1/2 grain
Coumarin .. ..	2 "
Heliotropin .. ..	1 "
Spirit .. ..	5 oz.

Mix and dissolve.

### ESTERHAZY BOUQUET.

A FAVOURITE perfume has been named after the famous Hungarian prince, which has the following composition:—

Calamus .. ..	1 oz.
Cloves .. ..	1 "
Nutmeg .. ..	1 "
Spirit .. ..	50 "

Macerate for four or five days, filter, and add—

Oil of lemon .. ..	1 oz.
Essence of musk .. ..	2 "
Essence of ambergris .. ..	4 "
Oil of bitter almonds .. ..	8 drops
" neroli .. ..	16 "
Otto of rose .. ..	38 "
Solution of ammonia .. ..	3 "

Mix.

### MAYER'S OINTMENT.

IN a recent issue of the *Pharmaceutical Era* Professor J. U. Lloyd goes into the origin and history of Mayer's ointment, a favourite with eclectic practitioners. Probably John Quincy's "Common Plaster" was a forerunner to it, but it appears certain that some forty years ago a domestic ointment obtained considerable reputation among certain citizens of Cincinnati, and became known under the name "Mayer's Ointment." This ointment was supplied in small tin boxes, and was prepared by a Mrs. Mayer, who exercised great secrecy in the purchase of the ingredients, buying them severally from different druggists, a few from each, in order that no person should learn the entire composition of the salve. A formula for an ointment similar to this was given to Professor John King by Mr. Joseph P. Mayer, of Cincinnati, and it was introduced into his "Eclectic Dispensary." The formula is as follows:—To olive oil, 2 1/2 lbs, add white turpentine, 1/2 lb.; beeswax, unsalted butter, of each, 4 oz.; melt them together and heat to nearly the boiling-point. Then add gradually red lead, 1 lb., and stir constantly until the mixture becomes black or brown; then remove from the fire, and when it has become somewhat cool, add to it a mixture of honey, 12 oz., and powdered camphor, 1/2 lb. Lard may be used instead of butter.



## Medical Gleanings.

### CALOMEL AS A DIURETIC.

ACCORDING to Dr. Packler, of Cincinnati, the action of calomel as a diuretic is most marked in dropsies due to heart disease. Its action in dropsies of hepatic origin is not to be relied upon. Small doses are useless.

### SALOL IN CHOLERA.

SURGEON J. H. TULL WALSH has given salol a good trial in the Puri Cholera Hospital, but he found that stimulants and astringents gave better results. He considers that those who first recommended this drug have only succeeded in adding one more to the number of medicines that will not cure cholera.

### A SIMPLE METHOD OF REMOVING A NEEDLE.

DR. CHARLES STEELE, of Clifton, mentions in the *British Medical Journal* the case of a young girl who got a needle in her heel, and as it broke it could not be extracted. He directed her to wear a large thick corn-plaster round the spot, with a little wet cotton-wool in the centre, and to tread freely on the heel. Within a week afterwards the needle protruded, and was easily withdrawn.

### ELDER BARK AS A DIURETIC.

FLOWERS, fruit and bark of the elder-tree (*Sambucus nigra*) have had a reputation from a very early time for their diuretic properties, but for many years they have been little used. Recently, however, several Continental physicians have been experimenting with the fresh inner bark in chronic Bright's disease, acute nephritis, and other complaints, using a sweetened decoction of the drug. In most cases there was distinct improvement, and the diuresis produced was copious.

### THE DOSE OF PICROTOXIN.

WRITING to the *Lancet* recently regarding the proposed introduction of picrotoxin into the Pharmacopœia, Dr. Wm. Murrell says there seems to be some difference of opinion as to the dose; in a well-known Dictionary of Medicine it was stated to be  $\frac{1}{6}$  grain, but this was subsequently corrected and was obviously a misprint. He believes the correct dose is from  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain to  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain. In the Pharmacopœia of the Westminster Hospital there is a pill containing  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain made with sugar of milk and glycerine of tragacanth, and he has never given more than two of these three times a day.

### ACTION OF STRONTIUM SALTS.

THE toxicity of soluble salts of barium is well known, and it would be supposed, owing to their close chemical relationship, that strontium salts would show similar physiological results. But it has lately been proved by Dr. J. V. Laborde that strontium salts are comparatively innocuous. Fifteen grains of the chloride was subcutaneously injected into a dog without any effect whatever, and this result was corroborated by experiments on man with the carbonate. It would appear that strontium salts resemble calcium salts more than anything else. Lactate of strontium has a diuretic action.

### OREXIN.

DR. HUGO GLÜCKZIEGEL gives an account of seventeen cases of loss of appetite, occurring in patients of both sexes, and treated by him with orexin. The results were that the appetite was restored to remarkable activity in three cases; to the normal condition in seven cases, improved in four, and it had no effect in three cases. Similar results are reported by Dr. Béla Imrédy.

The reports regarding this new appetiser have lately been of a somewhat conflicting character, and it seemed at one time that it would be a failure. Prof. Benzoldt, the introducer of the remedy, has naturally been much concerned

about the adverse criticisms, and in a recent communication to the *Therapeutische Monatshefte* he makes what appears to be a reasonable reply. He points out that many of the negative results obtained with the orexin hydrochloride may be due to the administration of the remedy in gelatine-coated pills, as first recommended by himself. Retracting this recommendation, he states that specially devised experiments have shown that orexin pills coated with gelatine only very slowly and imperfectly dissolve in the acid juices of the stomach. This is illustrated independently by Dr. Reichenberg in a Bonn dissertation. Orexin capsules were given to a patient suffering from acute dyspepsia; four hours later the patient vomited, and in the vomit the capsules were found undissolved, and, indeed, unchanged. Being left for fourteen hours longer under the same conditions they were still intact. It would appear that the orexin has the effect of rendering gelatine insoluble, but we should think that some clearer proof is required of this than either of the writers referred to have given. But, meanwhile, it is desirable not to prescribe orexin in gelatine capsules, or to coat the pills with gelatine. Prof. Benzoldt prefers starch-paper wafers, and Dr. Beekb, of the Nürnberg Hospital, has been successful with the remedy so administered (4 to 8 grains *pro die*) in eighteen cases out of twenty-two, including anæmic, consumptive, and chlorotic patients. Even in chronic gastric diseases he regards it as useful if carefully given, and advises that its employment should be continued.

### NARCOTIC POISONING.

IN the course of an article in the *Lancet* regarding a case of chlorodyne poisoning, Dr. Dickinson, of Liverpool, makes the following sensible remarks:—"A most potent stimulus, and one always ready at hand, is the cold douche. The method of its application is worth attention. A large volume of water is by no means necessary. The force and suddenness of the jet, and the locality to which it is applied, are of far more importance. For efficiency and convenience a Higginson's syringe is an excellent weapon, and the most responsive places are the mouth and nostrils. It is almost universally recommended that these cases should be treated by 'walking them about.' I may be pardoned for holding rather strong opinions on the subject since seeing the disgusting spectacle of a patient, whose legs were utterly unable to support him, dragged about between two stalwart men. What is the object of this treatment? In cases of real danger the act of walking affords little if any stimulus, and it must be terribly exhausting when kept up for any length of time. In this way it may help to account for some cases of relapse and death. I would venture with all humility to suggest that it is far better to keep the patient sitting in a chair, consciousness being maintained by repeated irritation. In the worst cases the endeavour should be made to keep the patient alive by artificial respiration."

### HOW SEA-SICKNESS IS PRODUCED.

A NEW theory of sea-sickness has been recently offered by M. Rochet. Accepting the view that the symptoms are those of cerebral anæmia, he accounts for this anæmia by the disorder brought into muscular contractions through not being used to such sudden movements as those of vessels. He points out (we quote *Nature's* note on the subject) the enormous capacity of the reservoir formed by the muscular and perimuscular venous system, and the considerable rôle of tonicity and voluntary or reflex muscular contractions in the action of emptying it; also the predominance of reflex muscular actions over voluntary, in keeping one's balance, and in most movements. In the movements of a vessel, the relaxation of muscular tonicity and suppression of reflex movements result in a considerable increase of the peripheric reservoir, and, as a consequence, in cerebral anæmia. Hence it is that the descent of the ship is the most trying motion; and one can understand the benefit of the horizontal position, compression of the abdomen, fixing the body in a tight position, &c. Very young children are not ill, because the education of the reflexes in them is not yet accomplished. On solid ground they reel as on deck. Rochet's advice is, not to look to anæsthetics, soothing drugs, &c., for relief, but rather to muscular excitants, and above all to seek in voluntary movements a compensation for the reflex movements which are not produced. He recommends strychnine, veratrine, ergot, and aerated drinks.



## Trade Report.

**Notice to Retail Buyers:**—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., November 6.

THE week under review has been a very quiet one so far as the drug and chemical markets are concerned, and traders generally complain of unusual slackness of trade. The alterations in the aspect of the markets are not very important. Heavy chemicals are generally very firm, and citric and tartaric acids are rather dearer. Cream of tartar must be called dull and neglected; quicksilver is slow of sale and drooping in price; and quinine, after having again fallen below the shilling level, and sold to some extent at very low rates, has slightly recovered its position. The bark sales on Tuesday were barely steady in tone, while to-day's unusually heavy auctions in Amsterdam have resulted, as was generally anticipated here, in a further decline, bark being now about as low in price as it has ever been before. In drugs generally there is but little alteration. Camphor and opium are firm; spermaceti, cod-liver oil, and bees' wax higher. There has also been a sharp advance in American oil of pepper-mint, and a fresh rise in oil of lemon; while it is said that for nux vomica and colchicum root higher prices have been paid. Rose-leaves may be had cheaper than a few weeks ago. In the outside markets the only changes of note are the following: higher—shellac, gambier, isinglass, benzol, chillies, Jamaica ginger and fine Kurrachee-Amrad gum; lower—cocoa butter, Ghatti gum, cutch, Cochin ginger, black pepper, pimento, and tea.

**ACID (CITRIC).**—Higher in price, the manufacturers, we understand, having agreed not to sell below 1s. 4d. per lb., although second-hand holders still offer at 1s. 3½d. per lb. The price of concentrated juice is now 18l. 10s., f.o.b., and as it is generally calculated that, roughly speaking, the acid should be quoted at as many pence as the juice costs pounds, a higher range of value for the manufactured product would seem warranted.

**ACID (TARTARIC).**—The manufacturers now quote up to 1s. 3d. per lb., but foreign crystals may still be had at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2¾d. per lb. The market is firm.

**ALOES.**—Cape aloes are arriving more freely. The Tartar has brought us 78 packages from Mossel Bay this week.

**BENZOL** still advancing, 90-per-cent. being now held for 4s. 7½d.; while for 50-per-cent. 3s. 6d. is the price.

**CAMPHOR.**—The market has been exceedingly quiet this week; on the spot the price for crude Japan is nominally 160s., and for forward delivery 152s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. terms.

**CARDAMOMS.**—The following are the exports from Ceylon in the periods between January 1 and October 9:—1890, 252,377 lbs.; 1889, 214,754 lbs.; 1888, 203,724 lbs.; 1887, 228,829 lbs.

**CASCARA SAGRADA** remains very cheap and it would probably be possible to buy good bark at the same price at which it was sold at the last auctions—viz. 33s. per cwt.

**CHLOROFORM.**—The price of the "Warrington" chloroform remains 1s. 3d. per lb., but the quotation of the same make in plain wholesale labels has been reduced by 1d.; viz. to 1s. 2d. per lb.

**COCOA BUTTER.**—Prices were about 1½d. per lb. lower at the November sales than at the auctions held in October. Four hundred 2-cwt. cases of Cadbury's brand sold on Tuesday, at from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2¾d. per lb., the average being 1s. 2½d. per lb. Since these auctions, 30 cases of Cadbury's cocoa butter have changed hands at 1s. 2½d. per lb.

**CINCHONA.**—At the periodical auctions held on Tuesday a moderate quantity of bark was offered, the catalogues comprising:—

	Packages	Packages	
Ceylon bark .. ..	1,675	of which 1,432	were sold
East Indian bark .. ..	322	" 268	"
Java bark .. ..	42	" 42	"
South American bark.. ..	354	" 196	"
Total .. ..	2,393	" 1,938	"

It will, therefore, be seen that of the Eastern barks offered over 85 per cent. were disposed of, while the proportion of bark sold to the total offered was about 81 per cent. The auctions opened with fairly steady competition, but gradually the demand slackened, and holders occasionally accepted a slight decline on the previous rates for manufacturing barks. The tone of the market was barely steady, and the unit cannot be quoted higher than from 1½d. to 1¾d. per lb. Druggists' barks, however, particularly red shavings, were very well competed for and brought full prices. The assortment of bark was a poor one, especially that of Ceylon bark, ordinary Succirubra chips and root making up the bulk of the supply. But there were several parcels of good strong Crown bark imported from Bombay. The following are the approximate quantities purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the Amerloan and Italian works .. ..	100,565
" Mannheim and Amsterdam works .. ..	83,535
" Brunswick factory .. ..	80,466
Messrs. Howards & Sons .. ..	45,324
Agents for the Auerbach factory .. ..	45,227
" Frankfort o/M. and Stuttgart works .. ..	34,869
" Pelliter works .. ..	34,712
Mr. Thomas Whiffen .. ..	4,430
Sundry druggists and speculators .. ..	44,169
Total quantity sold .. ..	473,297
Bought in or withdrawn .. ..	73,453
Total quantity offered .. ..	546,750

The prices were evidently considered low enough by some speculators to tempt them to secure a small quantity, and about 9 tons were thus bought through a firm of brokers. It should be well understood that the mere weight of bark purchased affords no guide whatever to the quinine yield represented by it, firms who buy a small quantity of bark by weight frequently taking the richest lots, and *vice versa*. The following prices are shown by an analysis of the catalogues to have been paid for sound bark:—

**CEYLON BARK.**—*Original.*—Red varieties: ordinary stem dust (several parcels), 1d. to 1¾d.; weak branch twigs and shavings mixed, 1¾d. to 3½d.; fair to good bright quilly branch and stem chips, partly rather woody, 2d. to 3½d.; fair bright to fine quilly shavings, 3d. to 4½d.; ordinary dark and dull damaged broken to fine bright stem quill, 3d. to 9d.; a large quantity of dull dusty root, 2d. to 4½d.; one fine parcel, 6d. per lb. Yellow varieties: fair to good strong quilly chips, 4½d. to 7d.; fine bold quilly stem chips, 9d.; fine bright shavings, 6½d.; low dark and dusty to fine strong root, 2d. to 9d. per lb. Grey varieties: ordinary to good boldish quilly chips, 2½d. to 4½d.; a fine parcel, 5½d.; ordinary chips and shavings mixed, 3d.; fine rich shavings, 5½d. to 8d. per lb.; Succirubra and Calisaya mixed, 4½d.; Hybrid chips and shavings, 2½d. to 4d.; root, 5½d. per lb. *Renewed.*—Red varieties: ordinary stem dust, 1¾d. to 2d.; weak to good bright branch and stem chips, 2½d. to 6d.; small fair to fine bright shavings, 3d. to 7d.; chips and shavings mixed, 2½d. to 2¾d.; dusty root, 3d. per lb. Yellow varieties: bright quilly chips, 8d.; rather poor shavings, 5½d.; fine bright ditto (Calisaya), 10½d. per lb. Grey varieties: good to fine bold quilly stem and branch chips, 4d. to 8½d.; good to fine rich shavings, 6d. to 10½d. per lb. Hybrid chips, 3d. to 6½d.; fine shavings, 8½d. per lb.

**EAST INDIAN BARK.**—*Original.*—Red varieties: dull and weak twigs, 1½d.; good bright quilly chips, 3½d. to 4d.; fine bright shavings, 4½d. to 5½d.; low dusty root, 1½d. to 2d. per lb. Yellow: dull Calisaya chips, 2½d. per lb. Grey: fine bold quilly chips, 5d. to 6d.; dust and chips mixed, 3d. to 5d.; fine chips and shavings, 7d. to 7½d. per lb. *Renewed.*—Red varieties: dull and dusty to fair chips, 3d. to 4½d. per



lb. Several piles of fine strong quilly chips, 8d. to 10½d.

JAVA BARK.—Forty-three bales Ledger bark were all sold: quilly branch chips at 4d.; fine rich chips, 8½d. to 9d.; and root at 7½d. to 8d. per lb.

SOUTH AMERICAN BARK.—Cultivated Bolivian *Calisaya* was represented by 419 packages, of which 164 sold, holders not showing their usual firmness. The bark which changed hands weighed about 15 tons, and realised 9d. to 9½d. per lb.; for fair bright silvery quill, 5½d. to 6½d. per lb.; and for quilly chips, 5d. to 6d. per lb. Thirty serons *Carthagenæ* bark sold at 3d. per lb. for sound chips, and 2d. to 3d. for damaged quilly pieces. A feature of the auctions consisted in the offering of 16 packages (about 800 lbs.) South American *Red* bark of recent import. The whole of this, with the exception of two cases, was bought in. Very high prices are asked for the best lots; bold old flat bark, slightly damaged, but of good red colour, being held for 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb.; while for split full red quill bark 2s. per lb. is wanted.

Our imports from all quarters since our last report amount to 1,236 packages.

COLCHICUM ROOT is being bought up and prices are advancing owing to the scarcity of the material. From 40s. to 42s. per cwt. is now required.

CREAM OF TARTAR again somewhat lower, 97s. 6d. per cwt. for best white French crystals.

CUTCH.—The market for fine brands remains firm, sales of *flag BB* being reported at 32s. 6d. per cwt. But at the dry-saltary auctions on Tuesday the large quantity of 1,217 packages was knocked down "without reserve" at 25s. for *RS* block, and spurious brands at from 5s. to 6s. 9d. per cwt.

GAMBIER.—The market for *block* gambier has improved this week. On the spot there have been sales at 23s. per cwt., and for forward delivery 23s. has been paid for November/December, and 23s. 1½d. for December/January. A parcel of 604 bags *cube* gambier was bought in on Tuesday at 38s. 6d. to 39s. per cwt.

GALLS.—At auction 250 cases low broken *Canton* galls, imported *via* Hamburg, sold "without reserve" at 53s. to 54s. per cwt.

GLYCERINE.—A dull market, makers quoting from 59l. to 61l. per ton, according to brand, for double-distilled s. g. 1260.

GUM ARABIC.—To-day's auctions were decidedly disappointing from a holder's point of view, as the demand for all varieties, with one or two exceptions, was exceedingly poor, and nearly the whole of the supply retired at nominal quotations. Of East Indian gums about 500 packages sold. *Kurrachee Amrad*: fine pale picked, 5l. 15s. to 5l. 17s. 6d.; good to fine ambery, 68s. to 76s.; fair to bright red drop, 28s. to 41s.; and ordinary to fine pale dust, 16s. to 38s. per cwt. The price for the best varieties of this gum was very high. *Ghatti*: on the whole rather easier: ordinary to fair, 25s. to 32s. 6d.; common dark, 20s.; pickings, according to quality, 14s. to 17s. 6d.; and siftings 15s. Of *Iden* gum only a few sales were made, fair pale but rather stony mixed sorts at 42s.; fair clean siftings 27s. Of *Egyptian* gums a few lots small soft yellow Mecca sold at 43s., ambery picked drop was bought in at 80s. per cwt. nominally. Ordinary dark red and woody mixed *Australian* gum realised 29s. 6d. to 30s. Of *Persian* 36 packages insoluble were bought in at a nominal rate; and of *Cape* gum 38 packages sold: fair soft ambery sorts rather dusty at 75s.; good clear brown to fine pale ditto, 32s. 6d. to 64s.; ordinary blocky dark 15s. per cwt. Of *Senegal* gum Bas du Fleuve offers to arrive in Liverpool at 66s. per cwt.; delivery ex quay.

ISINGLASS.—At last Friday's auctions, rather over 400 packages were offered, of which the bulk sold with good competition at an advance of 3d. to 6d. on *Brazil*, about 2d. on *Bengal* leaf and tongue and *Saigon* leaf and firm prices for *Bombay* leaf. Purse isinglass, however, both *Bombay* and *Penang*, was dull and lower.

MUSK.—A better inquiry is reported for *Tonquin* pods, of which several caddies have changed hands, it is said, since the auctions, at full prices.

NUX VOMICA.—Reported decidedly dearer, with sales of 200 bags good bold silky *Cochin* at 15s. per cwt.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—Dearer—65s. per barrel, f.o.b. terms being now asked for fine non-congealing *Norwegian* oil.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—No alteration is reported either in oil of *Cassia* or in *Star anise* oil, the former being still quoted at 3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d. per lb. for fair quality, although up to 4s. is asked for very fine parcels. *Citronella* and *Lemon-grass* also quiet and unchanged. The exports of these oils from Ceylon are not unlikely this year to exceed the enormous figure of ten million ounces, or about 300 tons. Between January 1 and October 9 they were already 9,038,552 oz., against 6,349,498 oz.; 7,878,463 oz. and 5,701,928 oz. in the corresponding periods of the three seasons immediately preceding. *Menthol* crystals steady, at about 9s. per lb. for good white dry quality. There has been quite a boom in American oil of *peppermint* since yesterday, when HGH could still be bought easily at 13s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. per lb. During to-day, however, 14s., and subsequently 14s. 3d. per lb., was freely paid, and we hear that on 'Change a parcel sold at 14s. 6d. per lb., which figure has since been refused. Italian oils firm. *Lemon*, *orange*, and *bergamot* of the new crop are now being made, and the price of the former is again about 6d. per lb. higher since last week.

OPIMUM.—The market remains firm, but no business of any importance has transpired this week, nor is there any news from Smyrna indicating a change in the position there.

POTASH SALTS.—*Bichromate* unaltered, at 3½d. per lb. *Chlorate* steady, at 5½d. per lb. from the Union, while second-hands offer at 5½d. per lb. Yellow *Prussiate* is quoted at 9½d. to 10d. per lb., and for German refined *Salt-petre* 18s. 9d. to 19s. per cwt. is wanted.

QUICKSILVER.—A quiet market. The principal importer still quotes 10l., while second-hands have come down to 9l. 15s. 6d. per bottle.

QUININE.—The point reached this week is the lowest which has been known for some months. At the close of last week about 20,000 oz. of *German* bulk in the second-hand sold at 1s. per oz., and the week opened with further sellers at that figure. Another parcel of 20,000 oz. subsequently sold at 11½d. per oz., while for 40,000 February and April delivery 12½d. was accepted; since then, however, the market has somewhat improved, and it closes to-day with buyers at 1s. per oz., but no sellers at that figure. The result of the Amsterdam bark sales may, however, affect the position of the article again. We hear of a sale of 5,000 oz. second-hand *German* to day at 12½d. per oz. for February.

ROSE LEAVES are cheaper to buy, good French leaves, for which 4s. 6d. per lb. was paid recently, being now obtainable at 3s. 2d. per lb.

SAFFRON is offering at reduced prices, the new Spanish crop being generally described as abundant and unusually fine in quality. Fine *Valencia* is worth 42s., second quality 38s. to 38s.; and *Alicante* saffron, 31s. per lb.

SHELLAC.—The market last week closed quietly, and remained somewhat inactive since until to day, although prices were somewhat in advance of last Thursday's closing rates. To-day, however, a much stronger current was perceptible, and at the call the quotations were, for:

		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April
Orange TN, sellers	..	102/6	102/	97/	90/	£6'	87/8
" buyers	..	98 6	100/	93 6	89/	80 6	85 6

Garnet nominal with sellers of AC at 93s. for November, but no sellers for any other month, and no buyers whatever. At Tuesday's auctions a somewhat large quantity of shellac (1,616 cases) was offered, and 528 cases sold at firm rates for *Orange* and *Button* lac, but fully 2s. lower for AC *Garnet*; rather lively to fair second orange realising 95s. to 97s.; dull unworked, 95s.; good to fine free AC garnet, 90s. to 93s.; and low fourth to fair first button, from 77s. up to 96s. per cwt. It is said that no less than 35,000 cases have been sold by the "bears" for November and December delivery, while the London stock of orange lac consists of 30,000 cases only, of which certainly not more than one-half is described as available for tendering, while not over 5,000



cases are now thought to be on the way from Calcutta. If these calculations are correct, the article is likely to enter upon an exciting period in the near future.

**SODA SALTS.**—*Bicarbonate* is very scarce on the spot, and firmly held at last week's quotations of 7*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton, according to mode of packing. Caustic is firm at 11*l.* 10*s.* Union price, for 70-per-cent. spot. *Crystals* strong, at 62*s.* 6*d.*, ex ship Thames. *Nitrate*, 8*l.* 5*s.* for common quality.

**SPERMACELE.**—Rather firmer. American refined is not now obtainable under 1*s.* 4½*d.* per lb.

**SPICES.**—*Cassia Lignea*: Sales have been made at 25*s.* for fair quill, and a lot of broken cassia changed hands at the auction at 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Chillies* have advanced to 42*s.* for medium bright Zanzibar, this price being realised on Wednesday. *Cloves* were easier early in the week for forward delivery. At the auctions and afterwards spot sales of fair quality were made at 4½*d.* per lb., while for a case of packed Penang cloves 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb. was paid. For delivery the market closes flat. *Ginger* lower for Cochin, of which several parcels sold at auction at 31*s.* per cwt. for ordinary lean native cut; for Jamaica the following prices were paid: Bleached medium, 80*s.* to 87*s.*; and fair to good bold, 95*s.* to 100*s.*, which shows a slight advance. *Nutmegs*: Steady of sale. *Mace* remains quiet, with sales of fair to fine bright West Indian at 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.* per lb. *Black pepper*: Easier, with sales of Singapore, grey to fair, at 4½*d.* to 4¾*d.* per lb.; and good Tellicherry at 4¾*d.* *White pepper*: Firmer, both on the spot and for further delivery; Penang, fair to good, realised 5½*d.* to 5¾*d.* per lb. *Pimento*: Dull and cheaper: common grey to good, 2½*d.* to 2¾*d.*; fine bright, 3*d.* per lb.

**TEA**—*China*.—Market lower; grades of Moning are unchanged, and but little is selling, except fair common last season's Moning from 5½*d.* to 5¾*d.* Foochow teas, on the other hand, are lower, though part of the drop in price is the result of a supply of commoner tea than we have seen for some time past, and consequently we have lowest new Kaisow at 4½*d.* per lb., and commonest old Kaisow at 4¾*d.* and 5*d.*, an unusual state of affairs. The general feeling is that the lower grades of new Kaisow are dangerous stock in view of the large quantities to arrive. S. Capers are easier, and teas now selling at 7½*d.* show a fall of ½*d.* per lb. from the highest point. They are, however, still abnormally dear. *Assams* are firm for all lower grades, and, with figures for October showing very heavy deliveries, there is a healthy tone and a steady trade doing. Useful tea may be bought at 8*d.* per lb., and capital Pekoes, 99½.

**TURMERIC.**—A few days ago sales of 150 bags fair Bengal turmeric were reported at 15*s.* per cwt. Fair small Madras finger also sold at 13*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and whole bulbs at 12*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

**WAX (BEES')** in active demand, and dearer for most grades. For good *Mogadore* 5*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. was paid a few days ago.

## THE AMSTERDAM CINCHONA AUCTIONS.

AMSTERDAM, November 6.

AT the cinchona sales held here to-day a large quantity of Java cinchona bark, containing the enormous equivalent of 741,000 oz. quinine, was offered for sale. The greater part of the holders showed themselves willing to make concessions, and 4,281 packages sold at a decided decline, the average unit being only 8 cents per half kilo., or about midway between 1¾*d.* and 1½*d.* per lb., less by about 8 per cent. than the price of Tuesday's London auctions. The following is the range of prices paid:—Manufacturing barks, quill, broken quill, and chips, 10 to 70 cents (= 1¾*d.* to 12½*d.* per lb.); ditto root, 18 to 58 cents (= 3½*d.* to 10½*d.* per lb.); druggists' barks in quill, broken quill, and chips, 8 to 78 cents (= 1½*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.); and druggists' root bark, 12 to 22 cents (= 2*d.* to 4*d.* per lb.). The

principal buyers, in order of their purchases, were Messrs. C. L. Schopp & Zoon, Rotterdam; Messrs. Matthes & Bornmeester, Amsterdam; the Brunswick Quinine Works; and the Amsterdam Quinine Works.

## CHEMICALS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

THE market for heavy chemicals has been quiet, but firmly steady, the principal feature being the advance in the price of *Bleaching-powder* for next year's delivery. This advance has caused considerable surprise, as it was quite unexpected.

**THE TYNE CHEMICAL TRADE.**—Tyne-side manufacturers have had a busy time of it this year, as will be seen from the following list of exports for the ten months ending October 31, 1890, as compared with the same period in the previous year:—

	1890	1889
	Tons	Tons
Alkali and soda ash .. ..	13,404	11,835
Bicarbonate of soda .. ..	53	103
Bleaching-powder .. ..	24,284	17,075
Manure .. ..	18,667	13,733
Soda crystals .. ..	12,038	13,741
Sulphate of soda .. ..	1,828	571
Caustic soda .. ..	4,810	21,262
Other chemicals .. ..	13,633	78,370
	88,717	78,370

**BICARBONATE OF SODA** continues very scarce and firm, at 7*l.* per ton, in 1-cwt. kegs, f.o.b. Liverpool, and makers are reported as being fully sold for early delivery.

**BLEACHING POWDER** has been in better demand for prompt. More sales are reported over next year, and price has now been put up 10*s.* per ton at all places of delivery. Bleach in hardwood casks in better demand for prompt, and price asked is now 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. Softwood casks on rails Widnes and St. Helen's, 5*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* per ton. Glasgow price, 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* per ton on rails. Tyne prices, 6*l.* per ton in softwood casks, and 6*l.* 5*s.* per ton in hardwood casks, for this year's delivery. For delivery next year minimum price is 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton on rails Lancashire, and 6*l.* 15*s.* f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool in softwood casks, and 7*l.* per ton for hardwood casks.

**CAUSTIC SODA** is quiet, but firm in price. For this month's delivery makers quote 11*l.* 10*s.* per ton for 70 per-cent., 10*l.* 5*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.* per ton for 60-per-cent., and 12*l.* 10*s.* per ton for 74 per-cent., f.o.b. Liverpool. A few parcels in second hand offering about half-a-crown a ton less than these figures. For December delivery, price for 60-per-cent. and 70-per-cent. is 5*s.* per ton less, and for next year 60-per-cent. 9*l.* 15*s.*, and 70-per-cent. 11*l.* per ton is bottom price; 77-per-cent. white is quoted at 12*l.* 5*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne, up to end of year. Caustic is again being manufactured at the Jarrow Chemical Co.'s works, South Shields, and 70-per-cent. is now quoted 11*l.* 10*s.* per ton, less 2½ per cent., f.o.b. Tyne.

**CHLORATE OF POTASH.**—Steady, with some parcels offering under Union prices. For delivery, November-December or all next year, makers quote from 5½*d.* to 6*d.* per lb. less 5 per cent. at usual ports of shipment.

**CREAM CAUSTIC.**—Very strong and scarce at 9*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 10*l.* per ton on rails, and 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 10*l.* 5*s.* per ton f.o.b. Liverpool, November delivery; 5*s.* per ton less for December.

**HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA.**—Very firm and scarce, with increasing demand for foreign consumption. Makers quote 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton in casks and 6*l.* per ton in kegs, f.o.b. Tyne; and 6*l.* 5*s.* and 6*l.* 15*s.* per ton on rails Liverpool and Manchester.

**SODA ASH.**—Very firm, and makers well sold; very little offering over this year. In delivery over this and next month makers quote 1¾*d.* to 1½*d.* per degree less 3½ per cent. discount for caustic and carbonated, f.o.b. Liverpool. Tyne market steady at 1¾*d.*, less 3½ per cent. for prompt.



**SODA CRYSTALS.**—Firm at 3*l.* per ton on rails and 3*l.* 15*s.* per ton f.o.b. Liverpool, packed in 3-ewt. net barrels, for prompt and forward delivery. Tyne price for same period is 2*l.* 16*s.* per ton gross weight. For delivery ex ship Thames price is 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

**SULPHATE OF COPPER.**—Market quiet; 18*l.* 10*s.* to 18*l.* 15*s.* per ton, less 5 per cent. for prompt; and 19*l.* 10*s.* to 20*l.* per ton for early months of next year.

**SULPHATE OF SODA.**—Quiet, with Union prices ruling. 40*s.* per ton, in bulk, on rails Widnes and St. Helen's, this year's delivery, and 42*s.* 6*d.* per ton for 1891. Tyne market, 42*s.* 6*d.* per ton in bulk. Ground sulphate, packed in casks for export, 53*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool, for prompt and forward delivery.

### THE UNITED ALKALI COMPANY (LIMITED).

AFTER many doubts as to its success, and various rumours of hitches and failures in the negotiations, the amalgamation of nearly all the Leblanc Chemical Works of the United Kingdom has been effected under the title of the United Alkali Company (Limited). The name originally fixed upon was "The United Chemical Company (Limited)," but upon presenting the papers for registration at Somerset House on Thursday last, it was found that the title had already been anticipated and registered for another scheme, said to be promoted by papermakers. The registration had to be deferred until a new title was decided upon, and it was duly registered on Saturday last as "The United Alkali Company (Limited)," with a share capital of 6,000,000*l.*, in 300,000 preference, and 300,000 ordinary shares of 10*l.* each, the preference shares to bear a fixed cumulative preferential dividend of 7 per cent. and to rank in priority to the ordinary shares. The board of directors is a strong one, alike in capital, technical knowledge, and experience. In addition to the amount of capital registered, there will be a further sum of 2,500,000*l.* issued in debenture shares, bearing interest at 5 per cent. The registration fee amounts to 12,000*l.*, at 2*s.* per cent., which is probably the largest sum ever paid for such a purpose. The prospectus has not yet been publicly issued, and it is very doubtful whether any shares will be offered to the general public, as, according to reports in circulation, several manufacturers are wanting to take the whole of the value of their works in shares, and also to subscribe for further amounts in lots of 50,000*l.* to 100,000*l.* each. The shares will, in the first instance, be offered to the owners of the works and their friends, and, if not wholly taken up, the balance will be offered to the public. On receipt of the news of the registration of the Union, at the Newcastle Exchange, some amusement was caused by the issue of a mournful-looking circular with the following inscription, headed by a skull and crossbones:—"In Memoriam. Tyneside Chemical Trade. Deeply lamented by all chemical brokers. 1st November, 1890. 'L'union fait la force. Resurgat.'" The prospectus of the company is expected to be issued to-day (Thursday).

**CHLOROFORM** is now proposed as an addition to milk and drinking-water in times of cholera and typhus epidemics. One-half per cent. is what is wanted to kill the organisms, but we fail to see how chloroformed milk and water can in that degree be used as anything else than a mouth-wash.

**NITROMETER.**—Allen's process for estimating sweet spirit of nitre is now universally known, and druggists in various parts of the world are trying to make extemporised nitrometers. The last one we notice in the *American Druggist*. It is devised by Mr. W. P. de Forest, of Brooklyn, from a burette. The idea is similar to that figured in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY nearly six years ago, but Mr. Forest does not reverse the burette. There have been many more suggestions of the same kind since the end of 1884, and it is a pity that the ingenious people do not save themselves all trouble by referring to the 1885 DIARY.

### LONDON DRUG STATISTICS.

THE following figures refer to the stocks of drugs in the port of London on October 31, 1890, and to the imports and deliveries during the first ten months of 1890.

Article	Stocks		Imported		Delivered	
	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889
Aloes . . . & pkgs	10,264	7,808	7,019	3,519	4,993	2,730
" . . . . . gourd	1,145	1,351	542	378	741	1,076
Anise, Star . . . chte	54	71	14	40	31	108
Arrowroot . . . . cks	9,475	13,034	12,451	13,449	14,147	11,221
" . . . . . bxs & tins	2,742	5,570	250	1,729	3,602	4,019
Balsams . . . cks, &c.	2,165	2,332	663	214	672	526
Bark (Quinchoua),						
S. American cases	404	480	9	12	67	32
bls. &c.	25,993	34,212	6,710	11,855	12,802	11,916
E. I., Ceylon, and						
Java . . . . . cks	632	538	402	974	440	1,032
bls. &c.	26,216	28,355	37,456	43,123	35,254	36,676
Borax . . . . . pkgs	251	491	21	6	233	133
Columba . . . . . "	1,369	1,741	447	702	562	805
Camphor . . . . . "	5,773	481	12,878	2,537	7,108	3,193
Cardamome . . . . chte	905	1,539	2,383	3,089	2,716	2,136
Coccol. Ind. bgs, &c.	257	2.8	787	120	672	261
Cream of Tartar cks	20	10	86	31	76	34
Cubebs . . . . . bgs	133	348	242	654	418	430
Dragons' Blood chte	114	146	134	143	161	127
Galls, China, &c. oa	3,502	1,069	5,645	2,532	3,114	3,588
Tu Key &c. . . . cks	4,699	4,781	7,778	8,569	6,817	6,505
Gums—						
Ammoniac pkgs	43	105	6	6	51	26
Animi & Copal						
pkgs	8,106	7,574	10,776	9,950	12,321	7,035
Arabio . . . . . "	16,720	23,105	20,494	27,035	25,601	22,861
Asafoetida . . . . "	931	503	799	926	269	772
Benzoin . . . . . "	2,555	2,187	3,177	3,009	2,575	2,709
Damar . . . . . "	7,101	4,721	7,717	6,531	5,792	5,321
Galbanum . . . . . "	32	7	24	7	25	—
Gamboge . . . . . "	34	78	211	273	250	1288
Guaiacum . . . . . "	40	—	48	115	37	131
Kino . . . . . "	39	120	7	66	87	33
Kowrie . . . . . tns	755	1,424	1,704	2,298	2,255	2,262
Mastio . . . . . pkgs	4	41	2	29	25	19
Myrrh . . . . . "	411	438	406	325	437	432
Olibanum . . . . . "	5,499	4,654	8,125	8,155	6,359	6,189
Sandarac . . . . . "	301	362	1,129	723	1,208	1,118
Tragacath . . . . . "	6,049	8,347	5,865	8,585	7,204	5,976
Indiarubber, E. I. tns	189	317	600	488	658	560
Madagascar . . . . "	44	32	177	117	165	112
S. America . . . . . "	42	63	210	192	209	182
Africa, &c. . . . . "	213	336	727	530	755	712
Ipecac. . . . . cks & bgs	255	311	1,019	1,092	996	749
Jalap . . . . . bls	73	71	72	1	70	17
Lao Dye . . . . . chte	5,308	5,738	—	—	391	142
Nux Vomica pkgs	823	487	5,273	852	4,913	1,483
Oils—						
Anise . . . . . cks	20	63	90	218	163	194
Cassia . . . . . "	112	85	415	288	333	301
Castor . . . . . cks	119	339	1,201	858	1,293	1,094
" . . . . . cks	1,690	2,117	5,204	3,857	6,731	8,748
Cocoa-nut . . . . . tns	869	2,863	3,345	4,932	5,689	3,487
Olive . . . . . cks, &c.	1,129	790	5,333	3,607	5,012	3,166
Palm . . . . . tns	5	20	45	83	60	124
Rhubarb . . . . . chte	919	1,021	1,423	1,263	1,353	1,265
Safflower . . . . . bls, &c.	381	478	119	72	198	183
Sarsaparilla . . . . bls	263	279	1,015	1,005	1,024	1,112
Seuna . . . . . bls	3,548	2,350	5,518	3,298	5,116	2,843
Shellac, Orange						
chte, &c.	30,013	41,280	17,332	16,734	28,149	22,178
Garnet . . . . . "	5,332	11,889	4,503	6,756	9,063	10,076
Button . . . . . "	5,202	6,163	6,669	5,417	7,627	7,086
Total chte . . . . .	40,547	59,332	28,504	28,907	44,839	39,340
Sticklac . . . . . chte, &c	2,123	3,254	58	1,012	1,011	1,585
Gambier . . . . . tns	873	914	9,609	7,632	9,430	7,876
Cutch . . . . . "	2,909	3,198	1,891	3,390	1,886	3,557
Turmeric, Beng. tns	999	1,441	26	445	422	422
Madras, &c. . . . . "	712	1,282	184	111	632	573
Total . . . . . tns	1,711	2,723	210	556	1,054	1,055
Vermilion, chte, &c.	39	17	145	119	125	118
Wax, bees' . . . . . bris & srns	569	633	3,704	931	3,866	824
" . . . . . cks & cs	1,281	1,073	2,378	2,636	2,026	2,630
" . . . . . oakes	14	9	68	204	78	105
" Japan . . . . . pkgs	1,197	1,539	481	1,166	929	1,063

\* The stocks of oils of anise and cassia at Smith's warehouse and Brewer's quay, the principal storage places for these articles, are kept secret.





### Memoranda for Correspondents.

*Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.*

*Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.*

*If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.*

*Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.*

*Before writing for formulae consult the last volume, if you have it.*

*Letters, queries, &c., will be attended to in the order received.*

### The Pharmacy Bill.

SIR,—After Mr. Carteighe's extremely lucid remarks at Manchester, I think most of us will agree with him as to the futility of trying to pass a clause dealing with "company pharmacy" until we have first decided to give up the "widows' clause" in the existing Act. I should like, therefore, to ask you, Sir, if you can see your way to obtain a poll of the trade as to the feeling on this point; for I plainly see that so long as this clause is retained we cannot consistently ask Parliament to interfere with companies so long as they employ qualified men to dispense and sell poisons. In the event of the trade deciding to retain the clause, I see no other way to deal with the matter than for chemists to form themselves into a trade union, and agree to employ no one as assistant who has at any time been in the service of a "stores" or bogus company. Whilst on this subject, I should like to draw the attention of the Pharmaceutical Council to the failure of the 5*l.* penalty to prevent the sale of poisons by drysalters and others. The fact is it pays them to forfeit 5*l.* per annum (*i.e.*, supposing they are prosecuted once a year) for the privilege of acting as a chemist without passing the examinations. I know one individual who has been fined several times, but still goes merrily on selling and even dispensing poisons and thereby so maintaining his prestige that nine people out of ten think he is a qualified chemist. The fine should be *doubled* each conviction; and I ask that an amending clause to effect this be inserted in the Bill to be presented this Session. Meanwhile I trust, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, that chemists will be unanimous in support of the Bill.

Yours &c.,

Manchester, November 3. THOS. C. E. OSBORNE.

SIR,—The stumbling-block in the way of legislation clearly is the want of energy and enthusiasm on the part of the trade. While speaking to a chemist a few days ago, I happened to ask, "What is your opinion of our Pharmacy Bill?" He replied, "I have not read it, and, to tell you the truth, I was not aware that one had been introduced." Can anyone imagine such apathy and indifference on the part of a chemist actually in business towards a Bill which has for its object the future of pharmacy? If united, what a weight and influence 14,000 educated men could bring to bear upon Parliament!

Yours faithfully,

VERNET. (171/5.)

SIR,—It seems to me that for once you hit Mr. Carteighe rather too hard in failing to deal with company pharmacy. It must be dealt with completely or not at all. We all know the tendency of the age is rather to increase the number of such companies than otherwise. To abolish is the policy of extremists, but no House of Commons would sanction it.

The difficulty might be met with bogus ones by compelling them to employ a qualified man, and exposing his name so that the public should know such a one was employed;

but Mr. Carteighe knows only too well that Parliament will not legislate against that which individually many of its members foster.

So ought THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

H. SKINNER.

30 South Street, Worthing.

SIR,—Severe as you are on our worthy President, I cannot but feel you, with us, honour and respect him as a man of fine intellect, and one of the best who has ever presided over the Society; and I think he would rather have men join his banner from "conviction," than that he should be credited with having made them, as it were, a "priest-ridden" band of followers. For this reason I wish you God-speed in your bold defence of chemists' interests in demanding that bogus companies shall be dealt with in addition to the clauses of the new Bill.

It seems to me strange that Mr. Carteighe should ask us to blindly follow him, with the assurance that it would not do to let us know the whole counsel of the Council, lest the enemy should also become wise. Mr. Carteighe must know that the whole trade would back him up on a "bogus company clause," and then would not oppose his own pet scheme. He evinces surprise that the trade does not join with him, as the cyclists did with their society. Yes; but why? The cyclists knew their society studied their interests and fought for them; but those of us who stand aloof have no confidence in our Society except as an educational one, and point to the new Pharmacy Bill, from which the fundamental clause is excluded, as an instance.

How is it that so many, after having heard Mr. Carteighe, quietly shelve their own conscientious opinions and leave him victorious? The answer seems to be, Because they are breaking the law themselves. How many of the 200 who attended the Manchester meeting left their shops in the hands of qualified men? Go where you will, unqualified men are found keeping open shop, and are not interfered with, simply because neighbouring chemists are keeping branch shops managed by unqualified men too; and for the same reason widows are managing their own businesses, and are not molested because they are holding out as long as they dare, and quietly ignoring Justice Hawkins' rendering of the Poisons Act. This is a pitiable state of things, and tells against the best interests of qualified assistants, whose positions are supplanted by men who cannot or will not qualify.

You and the President materially disagree on the "widows' clause" as affecting that for which we are contending, and your view has some justice in it; but if the widows' clause is a real stumbling-block, as the President seems to predict, by all means let it go, rather than risk the success of the bogus companies clause, as the latter is of infinitely more importance; only we must be quite sure one is a stumbling-block to the other.

It is more honourable to lose fighting than to exaggerate your enemy's strength and show the white feather when you know your cause is just—and even the President allows it is just. He may depend on it if we do not fight our own battles, no one else will; and our very reticence on "pirates of the trade" will tell so overwhelmingly against us that the future will permanently strengthen their hands, and render their position impregnable. I hope the majority will, ere it be too late, let the Society know that a hard fight must be made for a companies clause or no Bill at all, as it never had a better chance for united action than now, with this proviso. I doubt whether even Lord Selborne can tell the fate of a Bill when all those concerned are united, as they would be in this case, and where justice demands it—especially as properly-constituted stores are not struck at.

Wishing you every success in your endeavours to bring about the desirable addition,

I am, yours truly,

BUTLER. (171/61.)

SIR,—With regard to the proposed Pharmacy Bill I should like to say one or two words.

My opinion is that it must contain the following two clauses, otherwise it will not be worth the proverbial "tinker's curse" to anyone connected with the trade. First, there must be a clause which shall at once, and for



all, put a stop to the dispensing and selling of poisons, &c., now carried on by stores and limited companies.

The President of the Pharmaceutical Society in his speech at Manchester last week ridiculed this idea simply because there is a clause in the old Act of Parliament enabling widows of chemists to carry on business after the death of their husbands.

Now, Sir, two blacks don't make a white, and if this clause is wrong—and I for one think it should never have had a place in the Act of 1868—by all means let it be repealed, or the time during which a widow may carry on business restricted to a year at most.

In the second place, the sale of all drugs and medicines contained in the British Pharmacopœia should be restricted within the hands of the qualified chemist and druggist.

This latter clause is most important, and as yet I have not seen it mentioned in your valuable journal. These two points are most vital to the ordinary chemist and druggist, though they may not seem of much importance to a select few who have the leading businesses; and I would strongly advise my brethren all over the country to have no part or lot in any alteration of the law which fails to secure at least these two points, even at the risk of not getting any legislation at all.

I am, Sir, yours &c.,

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

WALTER A. GRACE.

A well-known Southern chemist, who kindly writes privately to encourage us in our campaign in opposition to the official policy, says he "cannot support a Bill which leaves this vital question (company pharmacy) untouched. The present state of affairs seems to be qualified servants and unqualified masters, which is contrary to all sound teaching and experience." Our correspondent puts very neatly the condition we are drifting towards if no attempt is made to check the anomaly—qualified servants and unqualified masters. Let someone answer the criticism.

*Ex-A.P.S.* (169/7) writes:—By all means retain the title in its legitimate channel, but allow me to add its possession alone is of very little service without some practical business benefit accompanying it. If it be an accepted truism that protection of any kind is out of the question, then it were better for us to have a free, fair field, and not be handicapped and undersold by persons ignorant of what they sell, as at present; in short, stop law-making and adopt "individual responsibility."

*R. Willson*, 52 New Kent Road, writes:—I am pleased that chemists have such a powerful friend as THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The majority of the Council have deliberately resolved to abandon rights which they possess only in common with a body of men probably ten times their number, but which large body is practically excluded from having any voice in the matter. Mr. Carteighe and his followers represent a Tooley Street party, and do not think the title worth fighting for; the great bulk of the chemists and druggists think it is. The only proper and dignified course, after the final decision in favour of companies, was to point out to the Privy Council that the intention of the Pharmacy Act had been ignored in the decision, and that it was practically repealed; also that, unless a Bill could be passed putting things in the position intended by the Act, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society would have no other course but to withdraw from any share in the administration of a repealed Act of Parliament.

Company pharmacy can only be carried on by qualified men acting as cover to unqualified men. "Acting as cover" is described by the College of Physicians as "conduct infamous in a professional sense," and the culprit is struck off the register. The same kind of thing applies in the law, and in every case where examinations are conducted under the control of Government for the purpose of qualifying men for certain pursuits affecting the public welfare. The Minor examination is a perfect case in point, and a chemist and druggist "acting as cover" to a company or individual should be removed from the register for "conduct infamous," &c.

In a few weeks, when ideas have become matured, I would

suggest one or more meetings to enable the great unrepresented to have a word or two on this important matter.

[Mr. Willson writes more than we have printed, and we have letters from other chemists in complaint of the unfairness of the minority section of the trade drafting proposals which will affect all chemists. We desire to point out that there is no unfairness in this: there would be if the Pharmaceutical Council could legislate, but this it is not theirs to do. It is much to be regretted that they assume an unconciliatory attitude, because it prevents them from doing some good; but the unrepresented ones can easily prevent them from doing much harm.]

#### The Effect of the American Tariff.

SIR,—Doubtless the first impression of many concerning the M'Kinley Tariff Bill is that it will be an unmitigated injury to British trade. I am of the opinion, however, that its ultimate effect will be greatly to the benefit of England, and for the following reasons:

The tariff will make goods of nearly all kinds dearer in America; it will, therefore, lessen the purchasing-power of wages; workmen who are getting just enough to pay their way will have to have an advance in wages; the cost of manufactured articles of all kinds in the United States will be considerably increased, and they will therefore be unable to sell goods as cheaply in foreign markets as heretofore. America has been one of England's strongest competitors in Australasia, South America, and in the Colonies. The Tariff Bill will make American goods so dear that much fewer of them will be sold, giving England a much better chance in these markets than she has ever had before.

My opinions, confirmed after some personal observation during the last presidential election, are that the high tariff will be of short duration and will be succeeded by a great free trade wave. Until six months before that election the Americans had given but very little consideration to questions of the tariff. For the first five of the preceding thirty years they had been trying to limit the advance of slavery, which they finally succeeded in abolishing. The subsequent twenty years have been occupied in adjusting the issues of the war, and it is only during the last five years that economic questions have come to be at all generally discussed. They have been taken up, however, with a daily increasing amount of interest by nearly all classes. The thorough-going free-traders of America, who could be counted upon less than the fingers of one hand ten years ago, are now everywhere exposing the fallacies of protection and challenging its advocates to open combat. It is very difficult, however, to draw the protectionists into public discussions. Free-trade sentiments are growing apace. Even during the last presidential election a majority of working men in cities and in manufactories voted on the side of tariff reform, while the farmers in the distant country districts were the ones who voted for protection, though they were the greatest sufferers by it. While English people have had a long time to think over these questions, and arrive at a just conclusion upon them, the Americans have thought but little about them. The M'Kinley Tariff Bill is undoubtedly the best friend of free trade in America, as it is speedily demonstrating the fact that the tariff is a tax which is paid by the consumer as a tribute to the manufacturer. There appears to be every prospect of a protectionist defeat at the next election, after which we may expect, in due course, an abolition of the American tariff, and a very lively competition from that country for the trade of the world. Under free trade or the single tax on land values, America would be able to produce very many articles to great advantage. In the meantime, America's mistake is England's opportunity, which we may reasonably expect will be duly improved by English merchants and manufacturers.

Yours truly,

October 31.

S. M. BURROUGHS.

[Mr. Burroughs's anticipations of the "free trade wave" in the United States have been apparently confirmed by the extraordinary Democratic victories at the Congress elections just reported. When it has had full effect America will be, doubtless, as Mr. Burroughs remarks, a terrible competitor in many markets with Great Britain.]



## Raising Prices.

SIR,—We are manufacturers of certain well-known preparations, which are supplied to the trade at 8s. per dozen, less 15 per cent. discount, and to the wholesale houses at 8s. per dozen, less 20 per cent. discount.

Instead of these goods being sold to the public at 1s. each, they are for the most part sold at stores and by the trade at prices varying from, say, 7½d. to 10d., and probably but few chemists obtain the full price of 1s.

That being so, we think of raising the trade price to 9s. per dozen, reserving the same discounts as formerly to the retail and wholesale houses.

The result will be, as we believe, that the public will find the price at which they can purchase raised by 1d. in most cases, and perhaps in many instances chemists will be able to charge 1s., as was originally intended, while we, the manufacturers, will net 1d. more on each 1s. article sold.

We may add that it is our intention to spend this extra revenue in extra advertising, with the view of increasing the already existing large public demand for our preparations. Thus the trade will, as we imagine, not suffer any injury, but, on the contrary, experience a double benefit—viz., assistance in reducing “cutting” in prices, which is unsatisfactory to all concerned, and an increased sale with consequent profit.

We shall be glad if some chemists and druggists will favour us and your subscribers at large with expressions of their views on this proposed course of action.

We enclose our card, and remain, Sir,

Yours truly,

MANUFACTURERS. (168/74.)

[It is possible to anticipate that some fraction of the extra penny might come our way, so perhaps it would be wiser on our part to keep quiet; but we cannot help remarking that we have been young and now are old, yet have we never seen an argument satisfactorily proving that the greatest good of the greatest number is promoted by an advance of price for any article. A great many makers of proprietary goods have raised their prices of late years. How this has affected their business we do not know; perhaps some of them will tell us. But to ask the *morituri* how they like it savours of the ironical. Perhaps, however, these opinions are out of date.]

## The Fire at Mawson &amp; Swan's.

We have received a letter from Mr. T. Malthy Clague, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, regarding the melancholy and fatal accident which lately took place at Mawson & Swan's premises in Newcastle arising from the bursting of several bottles of nitric acid contained in a case. Mr. Clague thinks “it would be a great pity if the melancholy accident should pass away without an earnest consideration of its practical lessons.” After describing the disaster (particulars of which have been given fully in this journal), Mr. Clague proceeds to say:—

“Some correspondents have drawn attention to the power of ammonia in overcoming nitric acid fumes, and my first answer to them is that under the circumstances it was not possible to get at the stock of liq. ammon. fort., which was stored in a cellar, the only access to which was by passing the case of fuming nitric acid. Then, if it had been possible to get at it, would it have been wise to throw winchester after winchester of 880 ammonia (twelve would have been required) upon a closed case in a confined cellar? The remedy, as it could not get into the case, might have been worse than the thing which it was intended to subdue, and the operator, with his retreat cut off, would have been in danger of asphyxiation from the ammonia. My own feeling is that it would have been a futile endeavour, and might have ended in disaster, while dealing with a closed case; and with an open one I should prefer to try a deluge of water, and perhaps a small quantity of ammonia, to render the atmosphere breathable.

“A more practical point, I think, arises when we consider the packing; and, however common the practice may be, I would say that under no circumstances whatever should sawdust be used. The manufacturer should have chosen a better material. In sending out acids Messrs. Mawson & Swan always use sifted cinders, which makes an excellent

packing, and has only one objection—that is, its weight. Kieselguhr would be a safe packing, as probably would boiler silicate; but here the question of cost comes in.

“A question was raised here by some as to whether there was actual fire, and chemists answer that they would certainly expect it. I made a few experiments on the point, and will only trouble you with one result, from that which most closely corresponded to the case we are considering. A 10-oz. wide-mouthed bottle was filled with 1.420 nitric acid, and placed upright and open in a small deal box, with just sufficient pine sawdust to surround it. The box was then thrown over, and dense brown fumes appeared at once, and in about five minutes the fumes changed to grey; sparks flew out, and a minute later the box was in flames. During this and other tests I found a few drops of sal volatile on my handkerchief covering mouth and nostrils an ample protection; and if am ever called upon to enter an atmosphere of nitrous fumes, I shall do so with such a provision. Death from inhalation of nitrous fumes are more numerous than has been supposed. In addition to those recorded by Taylor, I know of four or five, and to these must now be added the recent three. I trust those who have had experience in similar accidents will afford us some information.”

## Disputed Priority.

SIR,—I observe that, in connection with the interesting lecture by Mr. Blunt on stereo-chemical theories in last week's THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, Mr. Stark, president, congratulated the London Chemists' Assistants' Association on being the first recipient of a lecture in the English language on this subject.

May I point out that in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for November 23, 1889, page 715, there is a report of a lecture on the same subject delivered before the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association by Mr. George Coull, B.Sc., ex-president of the association, and which was fully illustrated by models and black-board demonstrations.

I am, yours faithfully,

JOHN FINDLAY,

Secretary, E. C. A. and A. Association.

Edinburgh, November 5.

## Disintegrating Tabloids.

SIR.—We do not for a moment think that Messrs. Allen & Hanburys wish to create any false impression as to their supposed priority in the manufacture of compressed drugs that would disintegrate readily, but evidently they have not carefully read our advertisements of several years past, nor noticed the reports of the medical journals especially referring to the disintegrating properties of our “tabloids.” We think it will be sufficient to call their attention to the following notice from the *British Medical Journal* which appeared in their issue of June 9, 1888, to satisfy them that their supposed discovery or invention was anticipated by us by some years:—

“Those (‘tabloids’) destined for internal administration are less dense and quickly *disintegrate*, as bismuth subnitrate, manganese dioxide, charcoal, &c.”

We shall be pleased to supply specimens to any chemist of any of the following “tabloids,” which we guarantee to disintegrate promptly:—

Antipyrin, Sulphonal, Antifebrin, Charcoal,  
Sulphur Comp., Phenacetin, Bismuth.

As stated by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, recent improvements effected by us enable us to produce “tabloids” which disintegrate even more readily than those referred to by the *British Medical Journal* more than two years ago.

Yours faithfully,

November 6.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co.

## Doctors' Unqualified Assistants.

SIR,—With regard to the recent decision in the “Shields” case, is it not somewhat doubtful if the Legislature at the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, contemplated interfering with dispensers or assistants to medical practitioners? If so, why was not the opportunity afforded to them of qualify-



ing by passing the modified examination? The declaration to be signed by, and on behalf of, assistants claiming to be so registered states that for three years they had been engaged dispensing, &c., to a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, no mention being made of medical men; yet the Act is made to apply. Is not this an anomaly?  
Yours truly,

November 3.

DEVON. (171/42.)

#### Look to your Acids.

*West Country Retailer* (171/64) desires to thank Messrs. Bell and Cutcliffe for pointing out the error in the calculation of the strength of the acid. hydrochlor. dil.

#### LEGAL QUERIES.

169/16. *Solo*.—Red and white precipitate ointments are not poisons according to the statutes, and can therefore be sold by anyone.

170/43. *Eagle*.—A Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, London, may call himself a chemist and druggist, and carry on a chemist's and druggist's business in every respect.

171/67. *Mids* says he advertised for an assistant, and wired to one man to come. "Mids" says the man knew it was an indoor place, and yet he was married. "Mids" declined to engage him. Man claims 10s. 6d. for expenses and time "Mids" offered him fare one way, and now asks, "Can the man enforce his claim?" That depends on how the advertisement and the telegram were expressed, and whether the man was willing to accept the situation offered him. On the face of it the man's claim seems reasonable.

171/59. *J. R. T.*—You did not enclose the label.

171/34. *Subscriber*.—Mr. Alpe says (page 90 of the "Handyhook of Medicine Stamp Duty") you may use the title "demulcent and expectorant cough-lozenges" without involving liability. We should think the title "balsamic" analogous.

172/24. *J. B.*—In the absence of special stipulations the les-ee is bound to deliver up the property to the landlord when the term is at an end. No notice is necessary when the tenant holds for a certain term.

#### MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

*Correspondents who ask replies to be inserted "this week" or "next week" are reminded that we do not guarantee replies, and that their insertion depends upon the space at our disposal for such matters. It is generally impossible for us to find room for queries the same week they are received.*

165/67. *A. P. S.*—**Chlorodyne**.—The following formula is a modification by Mr. T. B. Groves of Dr. Ogden's recipe:—

Chloroform..	..	..	..	3iv.
Ether ..	..	..	..	3iss.
Oil of peppermint ..	..	..	..	gtt. viij.
Extract of cannabis ..	..	..	..	gr. xvj.
Capsicum ..	..	..	..	gr. ij.

Macerate two or three days and filter. Then add to the following:—

Muriate of morphia ..	..	..	gr. xvj.
Hydrocyanic acid (Scheele's) ..	..	..	in 96.
Perechloric acid ..	..	..	3ss.
Water ..	..	..	7ss.
Syrup of treacle, to make in all ..	..	..	3iv.

Dissolve the morphia in 1 oz. of syrup, to which has been added the crochloric acid and water, assisting solution by the heat of a water-bath; then add the prussic acid.

165/47. *Vinegar*.—We should advise you not to use the engine for the purpose. Lead is certain to be dissolved by the vinegar, which would also act upon the brass taps.

165/1. *T. R.*—The matter is fully explained in the Educational Number. We cannot go on repeating what has been published so recently. We should like all students to take note of this reply.

163/27. *H. R. D.*—Urquhart's "Electroplating" (Crosby Lockwood, 5s.).

163/37. *Galena*.—**Ceratum Galeni** is cold cream. **Ceratum Galenæ** may be taken as the equivalent of ung. saturninum (ung. plumb. acet.).

156/42. *A. D.*—"Cathomas" in horse-powders [? mari-gold florets, Carthamus]; oil of man [animal oil nearest approach to it]; "oil rosetta" [? rhodium]; "oil vetchings" [?]. The oils were used in a foal attractive. Can anyone supply better information?

170/20. *J. P. H.*—**Flake White** is oxide of zinc. If you wish to make it into a paint, you must grind it very fine with boiled linsced oil; add a little drier, and thin with turpentine.

168/18. *Sand*.—(1) **Silver Sand** is a fine white sand, common enough in every town. Florists use it largely for keeping bulbs in, and you can get plenty of it out of sponges. (2) **Tin Ash**.—This we take to be the ordinary solution of muriate of tin used as a mordant. Dyer's salts it is sometimes called.

167/3. *J. J. O'S.*—You may find the copying pad a little tough; if so, you can easily re-melt it, and add more water. The Ink is made by dissolving a drachm of aniline violet in an ounce of methylated proof spirit.

222/25. *A. Toney*.—There are about 7,000 chemists in business as principals in England.

168/73. *Chon Chawns*.—**Frozen Perfumes** may be made by melting any quantity of hard paraffin, and adding to each ounce from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 drachm of the perfume desired. Mix, and cool quickly—by pouring, for instance, upon a clean marble slab.

169/5. *Mist. Sennæ Co.*—We have no idea.

#### Information Supplied.

171/36. **White Fuller's Earth**.—Kaolin is sold as white fuller's earth. Both are silicates of alumina, kaolin pure fuller's earth, with iron and potash, &c., in small quantity.—J. S. L.

171/43. White fuller's earth is a natural production, to be had from Lewis Vigis, Queen Square, Bath.

#### Information Wanted.

[Replies to the following requests are solicited by correspondents of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.]

222/25. Formula for Confectio Sulphuris (Raikes).

168/19. *Wilts* is not satisfied with the light which he gets from his door-lamp (paid 8l. for it), and would like to hear from others how they manage to get brilliant illumination.

172/17. Formula for Sir Charles Hannicki's liver pills.

171/45.—Where to obtain bent plate glass in St. Helens.



# THE NEW DRUGGIST'S LABEL CABINET

(PATENTED).



**H. POTHS & CO.,** 4 CREECHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.  
LEADENHALL ST.,  
Full Particulars on Application. [2]

## PURE OXIDE OF ZINC (HARRIS'S)

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR PHARMACEUTICAL PURPOSES.

**PHILIP HARRIS & CO., LIM.,** Manufacturing Wholesale and Export Chemists, **BIRMINGHAM.**

## CRYSTAL PALACE JOHN BONDS GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK

Given away, on and after September 4, with every 3d. and 1s. Bottle, a Voucher entitling Purchaser to their name in full, or monogram Rubber Stamp, for Marking Linen or Stamping Paper.  
We respectfully recommend a small supply being stocked, that customers may not be disappointed and many turned away  
**NOW BEING LARGELY ADVERTISED.**

**Works:—75 SOUTHGATE ROAD. LONDON. N.**

## “VINOLIA SOAP”

**PUREST, SAFEST, BEST.**

“‘Vinolia’ Soap is of unquestionable excellence, and is much in favour with the profession.”—*British Medical Journal*.

“Odour delicate, and the article of excellent quality.”—*Lancet*.

“An ideal soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it.”—*Chemist and Druggist*.

## “VINOLIA”

**THE CHOICEST OF CREAMS. FOR THE SKIN IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.**

“For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.”—*The Baby*.

“We are able to testify to its value.”—*Hospital Gazette*.

## “VINOLIA POWDER”

“‘Vinolia’ Powder is an impalpable rose dusting powder, soluble, of remarkable fineness, and well adapted for the nursery, toilet, ‘weeping’ surfaces, and sweating feet.”—*British Medical Journal*.

“Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne spots on the face by blocking up the pores of the skin.”—*Lady's Pictorial*.

**OF ALL CHEMISTS.**

“**VINOLIA**” SOAP, Floral, 6d.; Medical (Balsamic), 8d.; and Toilet (Otto of Rose), 10d. per Tablet.

“**VINOLIA**” SHAVING SOAP, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. per Stick, and Flat Cakes in porcelain-lined metal boxes, 2s.

“**VINOLIA**” CREAM (a Plastic Emollient Cream for the Skin in Health and Disease; for Itching, Eczema, Chaps, Roughness, &c.), 1s. 9d., 3s. 6d., and 6s. per box.

“**VINOLIA**” POWDER (a Soothing, Soluble, Rose Dusting Powder, for the Toilet, Nursery, Skin Irritation, &c.), 1s. 9d., 3s. 6d., and 6s. per box.

**BLONDEAU ET CIE., RYLAND ROAD, LONDON, N.W.**





*Embracing the Therapeutic Properties of the COCA Plant, blended with the best Madeira.*

### COCA FOR TROUBLESOME THROATS.

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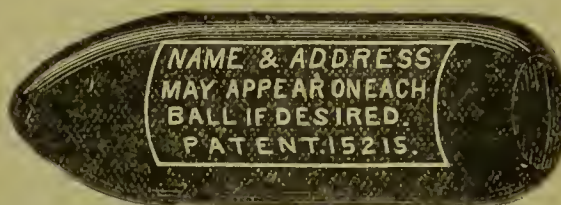
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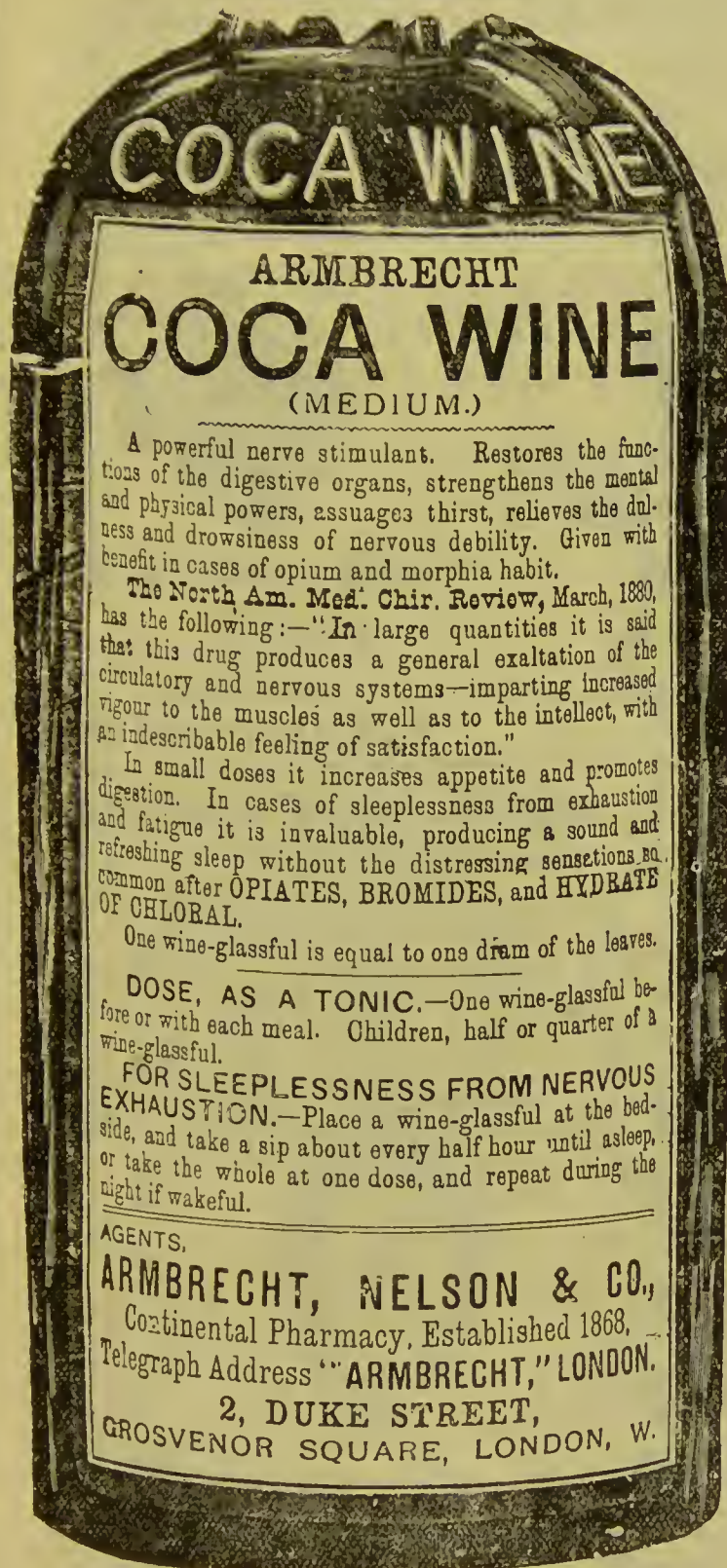
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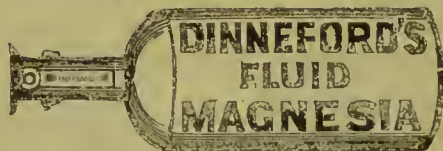
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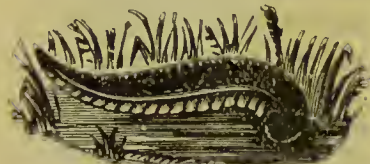
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## SEABURY'S COMPOUND SULPHUR CANDLE

From *The Chemist and Druggist*, Dec. 22, 1883:—"A compound sulphur candle is a novelty which ought to sell freely. It offers an easy means of supplying sulphurous acid gas in apartments, to clothing, &c. It is a mass of sulphur with a wick, all enclosed in tin, and capable of being sold for 1s."



From *The Lancet*, Jan. 5, 1887:—"The idea is an excellent one, for considerable risk attends the burning of sulphur in an ordinary manner. It is, moreover, a great convenience to have a known and suitable quantity of sulphur ready for immediate use. The cubic area of a room being known, the exact number of candles required for its disinfection will at once be evident."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

SEABURY & JOHNSON, 46 Jewin Street, LONDON, E.C.  
NEW YORK AND HAMBURG.

BAILEY'S PATENT

## RUBBER "COMPLEXION" BRUSH.



Retails for 3s. 6d. each.  
Price 25s. per dozen.

Used with a little soap in the daily ablutions, the gentle friction of this brush makes the skin beautifully soft and smooth, effectually eradicating all blemishes, blotches, wrinkles, coarse lines, &c., and entirely superseding the poisonous cosmetics and face-washes now in use. It is simply invaluable for bathing the delicate skin of infants and children.

## BAILEY'S RUBBER TEETHING RING

(PATENTED)



Is perfectly tasteless, and so constructed that the flattened teeth serve to expand the skin of the gums, softening the latter, and thus aiding the coming tooth without irritation. It is made of pure Para Rubber, and entirely supersedes the old-fashioned and injurious articles sold for this purpose, and is highly recommended by leading Physicians and Dentists.

Retails for 5d. each.  
Price 3s. 6d. per dozen.

We are also the Makers of BAILEY'S BATH and FLESH BRUSHES, price 42s. per dozen; RUBBER TOILET BRUSHES, prices 8s. and 17s. per dozen; and RUBBER TOOTH BRUSHES, price 6s. and 6s. 6d. per doz.

Of all Wholesale Houses, or direct from the Manufacturers,

### DAVID MOSELEY & SONS

14 Aldermanbury Avenue, LONDON, E.C.  
Ardwick, MANCHESTER: and 57 Mille St., GLASGOW.



# CHEST PROTECTORS

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Before placing their season's orders for Chest Protectors and Respirators, Chemists are respectfully invited to write to us for quotations.

Manufacturing these goods ourselves, we are able to quote very favourably to buyers, and guarantee that the best quality materials are used. The Chest Protectors can be had of Red or White Felt and Natural Wool.

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**THOMPSON, WALTERS, HOLE & CO., LTD.**  
CURTAIN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.



PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.  
PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO



# "SALVO PETROLIA"

(VASELINE).

Absolutely Genuine Paraffinum Molle of the very Purest Form, and we claim that it is superior to Vaseline.

Packed in Tins, 1, 4, 10, 14, 28, 56, and 112 lbs.

# "OLEUM DEELINÆ"

(REGISTERED).

Universally adopted by the Medical Profession  
FOR

OPHTHALMIA, SCURVY, RINGWORM,  
ECZEMA, SKIN DISEASES,

FOR

EXTERNAL & INTERNAL IRRITATION  
OF EVERY KIND.

PACKED IN CASES—

One Doz. 1s. 6d. Bottles; One Doz. 2s. 6d. Bottles  
or half of each.

TESTIMONIALS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

# "EDIBLE SALVO PETROLIA"

For Public Speakers, Actors, & Singers.  
1s. 6d. per Tube.

The above are Manufactured Solely by the Proprietors,

**THE DEE OIL COMPANY,  
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OFFICES:

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Liverpool, Dublin, Manchester, Glasgow, Hull, Cardiff,  
Bristol, Belfast, Barrow-in-Furness, Nottingham,  
Paris, Hamburg, &c.

## Dr. ZIEMER'S ALEXANDRA- DENTIFRICE.

Matchless for the  
Teeth, Gums, and Breath!

Guaranteed Non-  
injurious to the  
Enamel.

Of all  
Wholesale  
Houses.



Prices:

1/3 size 9/-  
2/- „ 15/-  
3/6 „ 24/-  
per doz.

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## "PRICE'S GLYCERINE"

(Originally introduced in 1855).

Guaranteed free from ARSENIC  
and all other impurities.

WHOLESALE FROM

**PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE CO.,  
LIMITED,**

London, Liverpool, and Manchester.



REGISTERED] **"LUCILLINE."** [REGISTERED

Owing to its HIGH  
MELTING POINT it  
is specially suitable

**"A A" BRAND.**

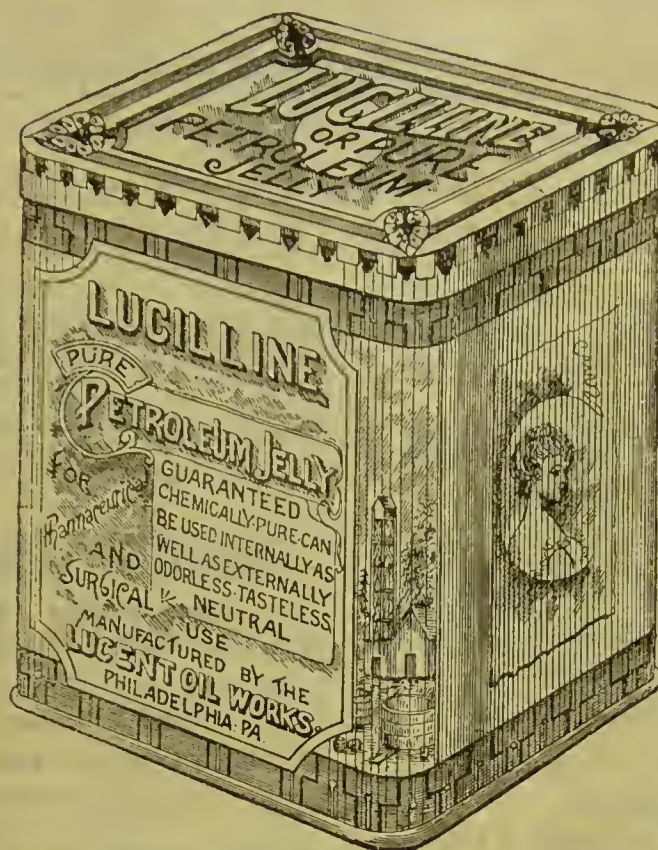
Highly refined and prepared  
for Toilet purposes. Invalu-  
able for burns, cuts, wounds,  
&c. In elegantly decorated  
tins, 2, 4, 8, and 16 oz., and  
larger sizes.

**"A" BRAND.**

Less highly refined than  
"A A." Used as a base for  
Pomades, Ointments, Harness  
Compositions, &c.

**"B" BRAND.**

A useful brand where a  
heaper quality than "A" is  
required.



FOR EXPORT,  
and is ready to  
use for Ointments.

**"C" VETERINARY  
BRAND.**

*For the treatment of Wounds,  
Sores, Sprains, and all Skin  
Affections of Live Stock.*

**NOTE.**—B and C brands are  
also largely used as lubricants,  
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of bright metal surfaces, and  
for keeping harness, &c., in  
good condition.

**SIZES—**

1, 5, and 10 lb. tins.  
25 and 50 lb. pails.  
200 lb. and 350 lb.  
barrels.

Prices and Samples upon application to

**HATRICK & CO., LIM., SOLE CONSIGNEES, 31 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.**

**PERFUME SPRINKLERS,**

ALSO FOR

HAIR WASHES, CREAMS,  
OILS, INKS,  
&c.

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**H. G. SANDERS & SON,**

Victoria Works, Victoria Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, LONDON, W.

Established 1820

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**ORIZA-PERFUMES**

IN LIQUID AND SOLIDIFIED FORM OF L. LEGRAND, Specially Appointed Furnisher to the COURT OF RUSSIA,

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**UNRIVALLED SWEET PERFUMES**

*For all who like Delicate and Concentrated Scents.*

LATEST CREATION:

ORIZA-PERFUMES aux VIOLETTES du CZAR.

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**SOLIDIFIED ORIZA-PERFUMES**

(PATENTED),

12 different Scents in the form of Pastils and Tablets.



SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND POSSESSIONS:

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CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

PRINCIPALLY RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS:  
CREME-ORIZA de NINON: Beauty of the Complexion  
ORIZA-POWDER: Delicious Poudre de Riz  
ESSENCE-ORIZA: For the Handkerchief in all Perfumes  
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ORIZA-OIL: Finest Perfumed Oil for the Hair  
ORIZA-TONICA: Lotion for Cleaning the Hair  
ORIZA-SOAP: The most Delicious for the Toilet



# COOK'S ANTISEPTIC SOAP

(THOMSON'S PATENT),

Has been tested in a Physiological Laboratory as a Germ Destroyer, and proved to be more efficient than any other experimented with.  
(See "Journal of Chemical Industry, 1888, No. 3.) Of great value in CASES OF

## ECZEMA, RINGWORM, SCABIES, FAVUS AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES.

See "The Lancet," 12 May, 1888, page 936.

Price in 3-Tablet Boxes, per doz. **12/-**; Selling Price, **1/6**; in  $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross Boxes, **10/6** per box.**GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.**

Can be obtained through MESSRS. S. MAW, SON &amp; THOMPSON, LONDON, or of

**EDWARD COOK & CO.,** HOUSEHOLD and TOILET **SOAP MAKERS. LONDON, E.**

## OKELL'S ORIGINAL MONA BOUQUET

Retail, 1/, 1/9, &amp; 3/6; Wholesale, 7/12/, &amp; 22/6 per doz.

This much-admired Perfume (first introduced by the late Joseph Okell) may be obtained from the leading Patent Medicine Houses, Wholesale Druggists, and Druggists' Sundry Dealers.

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Special Agents—B. G. LENNON &amp; CO., London, and Port Elizabeth Cape Town, and East London, South Africa.

**IMMENSE SALE.**

## WOODS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE,

As used and recommended by Madame Marie Roze, the Prima Donna.

**PRICE, 6d. and 1s. per Pot.****CAUTION.—SEE "WOODS, PLYMOUTH,"  
ON EACH POT.**

Fig. 1.

# TRUSSES.



Fig. 2.

## H. M. COLWELL'S TRUSS WORKS.

116 NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY AND YORK STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.

## REDUCED PRICE LIST NOW READY.

Mailed Free with Samples to any address.

## MAKERS OF THE NEW COLONIAL TRUSS, PROTECTED UNDER THE PATENT ACT.

Wholesale and Export Buyers only.

Established 55 years.

## SALVINE.

## THE SCIENTIFIC DENTIFRICE.

OF ALL WHOLESALE  
HOUSES.

This Preparation has been especially designed by an eminent London Dental Surgeon, after a long series of careful experiments, to Prevent Decay of the Teeth in addition to beautifying them.

SALVINE is the only Dentifrice that is an Ant-Acid and Anti-Parasitic. Put up in a novel and attractive manner. Price 1/, 1/6, and 2/6.

**LIBERAL TERMS**

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Manufacturers of the CELEBRATED "SALVOLINO," which is not "VASELINE"—it is a far SUPERIOR article. It is simply UNRIVALLED as an article on the Toilet Table. It is absolutely PURE and ODOURLESS; it is the MAGIC HEALER of sores and wounds; it PROMOTES the growth of the Hair rapidly. It is used for Veterinary purposes with great advantage. It is a marvellous POLISH, also a PRESERVER of Patent Kid and other Leathers; it is the QUEEN of all similar Preparations. It is the ACME of Perfection. A SPLENDID EMOLLIENT; it FULLY answers the requirements of the PHARMACOPŒIA.

In 1d., 2d., and 6d. neatly decorated Tins, and in Bulk.



# PERFUMERY BOTTLES.

CANNON ESSENCE SQUARES

Good Bold Attractive Series in WHITE FLINT GLASS.

Size	...	...	...	1/2 oz.	6 drachm	1 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.
With mouths for corks	...	...	...	6	7	7 6	8	9	10 6	12/ per gross.
Fitted with white-metal sprinklers	...	...	...	13/6	14/6	16	17 6	18	19 6	21, "
Fitted with ground-glass stoppers	...	...	...	15/	16/	16 6	17/6	13	21	22, "

## DISPENSING BOTTLES.

Size	...	...	1 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.	10 oz.	12 oz.	16 oz.	20 oz.	24 oz.	32 oz.	40 oz.
Pale blue glass	...	...	5	5/6	5 6	6 6	6 6	8	8	12	13/	14	18	22	26/	30/ per gross.
White flint glass	...	...	5	5 6	6 6	7 6	8	9/	9/	15	16 6	18	22	26	32	38/ "

## COUGH MIXTURE FLATS.

Panelled Essence of Linseed Bottles in Pale Blue Glass.

Size	...	...	2 oz.	2 1/2 oz.	5 oz.
Prices	...	...	6/	6 6	8 6 per gross.

## ➡ MALT EXTRACT BOTTLES. ⬅

OVAL SHAPE, FLATTENED, AMBER GLASS, WIDE MOUTHS.

Size in fluid capacity	...	...	5 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.	10 oz.	12 oz.	16 oz.	20 oz.
Prices	...	...	10/	11/6	13	15/6	17 6	19	21, per gross

## CATARRH CURE BOTTLES OR SMELLING SALTS,

IN DARK ACTINIC GREEN GLASS, WIDE MOUTH.

GROUND GLASS STOPPERED WITH LARGE ACTINIC GLOBE STOPPERS.

1 1/2-oz. size, 26/ per gross; 2-oz. size, 30/ per gross.

ABOVE ALL NET, FREE TO RAIL OR WHARF, LONDON.

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Shop Rounds, Blue Syrup Bottles, Capped Oils, and Ether Rounds should send for our REVISED PRICE LISTS.

# BREFFIT'S

(AIRE AND CALDER BOTTLE CO., LIM.),

CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' BOTTLE AND GLASSWARE MAKERS,

83 UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

SHOW-ROOM LARGEST IN TRADE, AND GREATEST VARIETY.



# S.V.R., B.P.

We wish to draw the attention of Chemists to the excellence of the spirit we supply for pharmaceutical purposes. We have devoted great care and attention to this branch and have made it a leading line. That our efforts in this direction have been appreciated is proved by the number of unsolicited testimonials we have received from nearly every town in the country, of which the following is a specimen:—

GENTLEMEN,—

Please send 5 gall. 56 o.p. as before. I have pleasure in saying I have always found your spirit answer all tests, which is more than I can say of all I have had from different places, and also to be practically free from odour.

Messrs. Stephen Smith & Co.

The Pharmacy, Morecambe.

Yours faithfully, JOSH. N. CUTTS, B.Sc., F.C.S.

In consequence of the increase in the spirit duty our prices will be—

S.V.R. 56 o.p. ... .. 19s. 5d.

Double Distilled, 56 o.p. ... .. 19s. 9d.

CASH WITH ORDER.

REDUCTIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

## SPECIALITY FOR PERFUMERY.

This pure grain spirit, which has been thrice rectified and filtered through charcoal, is being largely used in making high-class Perfumes.

Price, 20/, 56 o.p.; 20/6, 60 o.p. Cash with Order. Reductions for Quantities.

**STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON, E.**

**S<sup>0</sup>/<sub>56</sub> V<sup>0</sup>/<sub>60</sub> R**  
19/2 19/8

SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.

CASH  
WITH  
ORDER.

49 CLERKENWELL  
ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

THE  
CHEAPEST HOUSE

FOR METHYLATED SPIRIT

TREBLY DISTILLED BY OURSELVES.

PERFECTLY PURE.

FIT FOR ANY  
PURPOSE.

ST. ANDREW'S  
DISTILLERY,



**S<sup>0</sup>/<sub>61</sub> V<sup>0</sup>/<sub>64</sub> M**

Jars, 2-gallon, 2/6; 3-gallon, 3/; 4-gallon, 4/.  
Drums, 5-gallon, 3/6; 6-gallon, 4/; 10-gallon, 8/.

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CALE ST., CHELSEA, S.W.

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AT LOWEST PRICES.

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FINEST ORANGE WINE FOR QUININE.

# MILLAR'S BRITISH WINES.

ORANGE (suitable for Quinine), GINGER, RAISIN COWSLIP, CHERRY, &c.  
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## Petroleum Jelly

(PARAFFINUM MOLLE),  
GOLDEN RED, YELLOW AND WHITE.

A Pure Hydro-Carbon, made without acid, and complying with all requirements of the "British Pharmacopœia."  
Without odour or taste.

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### PETROLEUM JELLY.

In large 1d., 2d., and 3d.  
Decorated Tin Boxes.

Gold Decorated 1d. Tins  
at 6/6 per gross in  
1-gross Boxes.

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Tins at 13/- per gross  
in 1-gross Boxes.

Gold Decorated 3d.  
Tins at 20/ per gross  
in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross Boxes.



### IMPORTANT.

Before buying elsewhere, write us for quotations, and state quantity required.

We are prepared to sell 10 per cent. cheaper than any other English Maker for Bulk quantities.

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# PETROLEUM JELLY

WHITE, RED, and YELLOW—Best and Purest.

Consistency suitable for all Climates, and pronounced by the MEDICAL PROFESSION to be *UNSURPASSED*.  
Tins of all sizes, from 1 to 10 lbs.; Iron or Wood Kegs,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 1 cwt.; Barrels about 3 cwt., &c. Samples and prices on application, stating packages and quantities required, to the Manufacturers—

SNOWDON, SONS & CO, STEPNEY, LONDON, E.

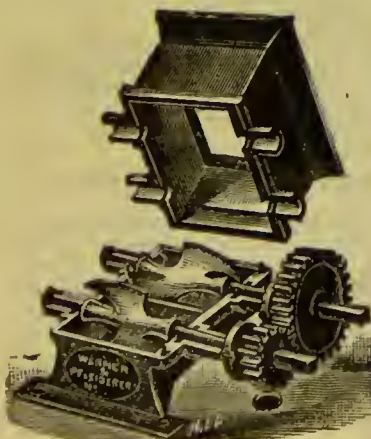
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ALSO FOR  
Horse Balls, Tooth Pastes, Ointments, Soaps, Powders, and for  
general Mixing and Incorporating.

REPLACES WITH ADVANTAGE ALL OTHER APPLIANCES FOR THESE PURPOSES.

Made in various sizes, to do from  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. up to 1 ton at a time.

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Size 3, Type 1, for 1-lb. Mass.



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A NEW & MOST EFFICIENT PREPARATION  
THE CHEAPEST DIP IN THE MARKET.

In blocks, each sufficient for twenty sheep. Carriage Paid  
and Cases Free on lots of six dozen.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

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BALL DENOTES  
COLOUR OF PAINT.

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**HARD LUSTROUS ENAMEL,**  
IN ALL THE ART SHADES.

For all kinds of decoration on Wood or Iron. Dry  
with a surface like Porcelain. Sold in small or large  
Tins, or in bulk. Prices and shades on application.

**WHITE LEAD, ZINC WHITE,**  
**PAINTS & COLOURS** OF ALL  
KINDS.

**MIXED PAINTS READY FOR USE,**  
In Tins, 1, 2, 4, 7, and 14 lbs. each.

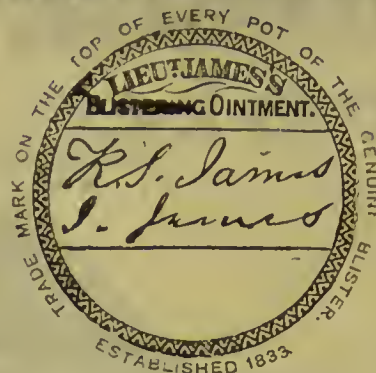
**HIGH-CLASS VARNISHES**

Of all kinds, for Coachbuilders, Decorators, &c.  
OIL BOILERS, REFINERS, & MERCHANT  
Export Orders receive special and prompt attention.

ESTABLISHED 1833.  
**HORSES.—LIEUT. JAMES'S BLISTER.**

CAUTION.

The annexed Label is at  
the top of every Pot of  
the ORIGINAL and only  
GENUINE BLISTER.



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And by all Chemists, in Pots, 2 6, 2 9, 5/ 9, and 16/.

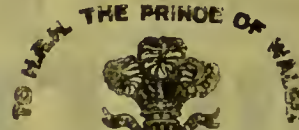
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W. H. JAMES, SOLE MANUFACTURER, STANFORD, FARRINGTON, BERKS.  
Advertised in "Bell's Life" 54 years. Beware of Spurious Imitations.

Used on the Royal Farms at Windsor, Osborne, and Sandringham, and by  
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# HORSE, CATTLE, AND SHEEP MEDICINES.

### THE CHEMICAL EXTRACT.

For assuaging pain and inflammation in all wounds, saddle galls, strains,  
bruises, swellings, and relaxed tendons in Horses. For paining after calving  
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2s. 6d. per Bottle; 1-dozen Box, 7s. 6d.

### THE RED DRENCH.

Celebrated for inflammatory disorders, such as fevers, pleurisy, foot-and-  
mouth complaints, yellows, surfeit, and red-water. Also for difficult calving  
and lambing. Admirably adapted for cleansing and checking feverish  
symptoms in Cows and Ewes after a bad time of parturition.

For Sheep, 8s. 6d.; for Cattle, 18s. per dozen Box.

### THE GASEOUS FLUID.

Unmatched for colic or gripes and debility in Horses, for colds, chills,  
shivering fits, flux and diarrhoea in Cattle, Calves, and Sheep. For Ewes  
weakly after lambing and blown Cattle and Sheep, its effects are marvellous.

20s. per dozen Box.

### THE GASEODYNE.

Used as laudanum in uncontrollable spasmodic pains and violent bowel  
complaints. Invaluable for parturition in Mares, Cows, and Ewes.

8s. 6d. per Bottle; 1-dozen Box, 10s. 6d.

### THE RED PASTE BALLS and RED POWDERS.

For ill-conditioned Horses and Colts; invaluable after hard hunting or  
driving. For coughs, colds, staring coat, itching, swollen legs and want of  
strength. The powder given in the feed will produce fine appetite and tone.

7s. 6d. per dozen; 3-dozen Box, 21s.

### THE BLACK PHYSIC BALLS.

These Balls are matchless for thoroughly cleansing the system of all im-  
purities, and for assisting in the expulsion of Worms. Their purgative  
action soon relieves Costiveness of the Bowels, and checks all Feverish  
Symptoms arising from gross habit.

Price, 8s. per dozen; Box containing 3 dozen, 23s.

### THE BRONCHOLINE.

The great and reliable remedy for Husk or Hoarse in Cattle, Heifers,  
Calves, and Sheep. Its gaseous odour destroys the worm or parasite in the  
windpipe, removes the hard cough, and soothes the lungs and other organs.

2s. 6d. per Bottle; 1-dozen Box, 7s. 6d.

### THE "KEY TO FARRIERY."

A small work published by us on the general ailments of stock, their  
treatment and cure.

Large Edition, in Cloth, 2s. 6d.; Small Edition, 1s.

	Price.
The Stockbreeder's Medicine Chest. No. 1 contains a complete assortment of all our preparations for treating diseases of stock generally, £8 6	
The Stockbreeder's Medicine Chest. No. 2 is suitable for ordinary Farm use, and contains a useful selection of the above Medicines ..	2 16
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Prepared only by DAY, SON & HEWITT, 22 DORSET STREET, LONDON, W.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO FOREIGN BUYERS.

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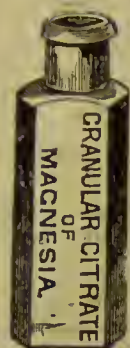
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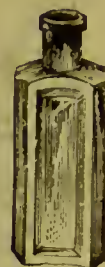
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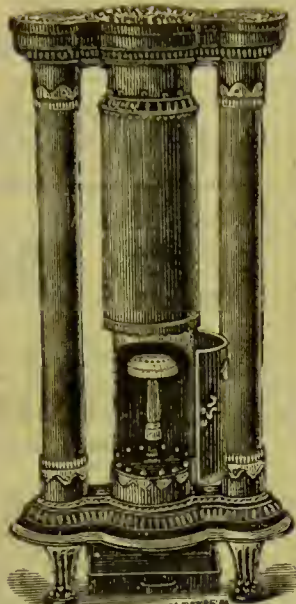
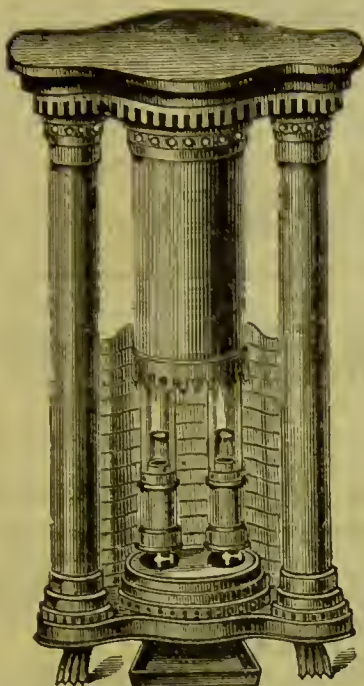


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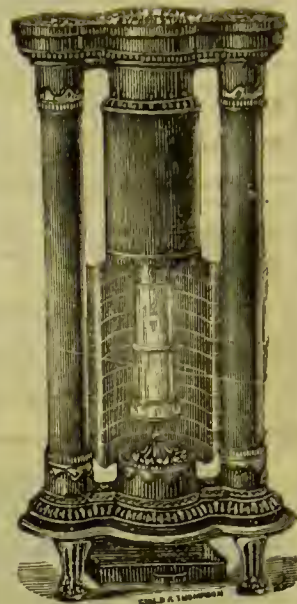
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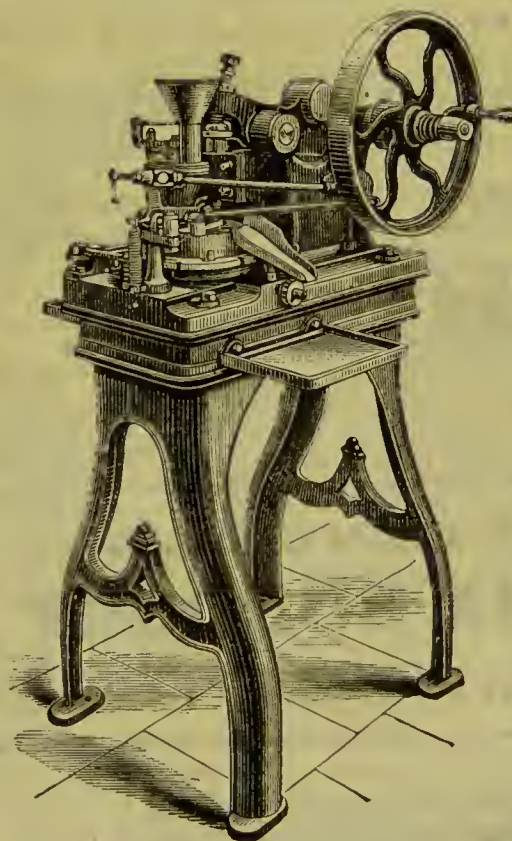
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